

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 804. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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2de 26 9th Sept., 1882.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERICK HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASHLEY GREATHAM is appointed General Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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- Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain a quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1864.

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25no-32 16. 26th May, 1882.

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IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

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The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

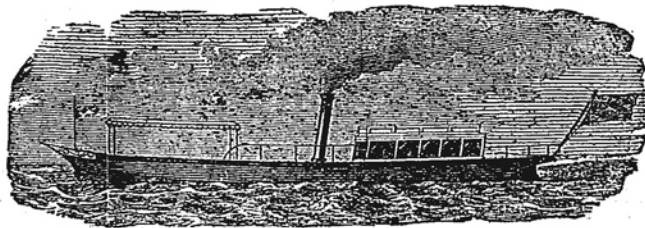
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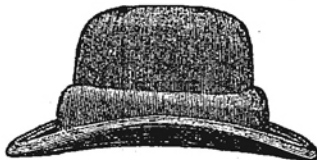
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With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

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DOUBLE HAT,

WITH AIR

CHAMBER.

Possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

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14th July, 1882.

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EXTRACT
OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK, FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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June 16th, 1883.

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 804. SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1882. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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 Hongkong, ...

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 20th inst., ALEXANDER NAIRNE BROWN.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Gen. A. E. Jones and one French Missionary. For Hiogo—Mr. F. H. Rivers. For Yokohama—Mr. T. Gilbert. For San Francisco—Rev. M. T. Walker, and Mr. G. D. N. Lowry.
 Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Capt. Barnett, Messrs. Grose and Raynal.
 Per str. *Hingshing*, for Foochow—Capt. and Mrs. Cook.
 Per str. *Pekin*, for Hankow—Mr. C. C. Williams.
 Per str. *Chefoo*, for Amoy—Capt. White.
 Per str. *Hacan*, for Chefoo—Mr. O. Textor.
 For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hobson, three children and amah, Messrs. A. Bing and E. Burmeister, and the Right Hon. Mr. Li.
 Per str. *Taku*, for Tientsin—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Child and three children.
 Per str. *Chinkiang*, for Hongkong—Messrs. Harmon, Koch, Brown and Encarnacion.
 Per str. *Haeting*, for Tientsin—Messrs. W. B. Wilcox, U.S.N., and J. F. Cole, U.S.N.
 Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Taft and Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Taft.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Sindh*, from Marseilles—Madame Boissonnade and child, Mrs. Mathieson, Messrs. Black and Reuss. From Naples—Mr. O. Textor. From Saigon—Three marines. From Hongkong—Mrs. Paschkoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Congreve and servant, and Mr. P. Arnhold.
 Per str. *Fooksang*, from Hongkong—Messrs. L. L. Fobes and A. Sang.
 Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Capt. Barnett, Messrs. Costa and Bastos.
 Per str. *Pechili*, from Foochow—Mr. Marettinkoff.
 Per str. *Brindisi*, from London—Mr. Geo. Crayter, Rev. A. and Mrs. Moule, Miss Moule, three children, and Eur. female servant, Rev. A. Fuller, Capt. Hippisley, R.N. and Eur. servant, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Miss Child, and three children. From Hongkong—Mr. and Miss Esteves. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.
 Per str. *Posang*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Stanfield and child, Mr. Richards.
 Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mrs. Hanuen and children, and Mr. Yorko.
 Per str. *Hingshing*, from Foochow—Messrs. Hughes and Rawlinson.
 Per str. *Chinkiang*, from Hongkong—The Italian Opera Company (12).
 Per str. *Fuh Wo*, from Hankow—Mr. Nicholls.
 Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin—Mr. Walker.
 Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Albertini, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. C. Stevens, Mrs. Thornton, Rev. F. V. Mills and wife, Rev. W. S. Holt, wife and three children, Miss R. Deidery, Miss L. A. Lawson, Miss M. Bruce, Prof. J. H. Kerr and son, Messrs. C. Gould, Reed, A. McLeod, Hill, J. S. Halsey, B. Layton, J. M. Mur, W. B. Wilcox and J. F. Cole.
 Per str. *Hwaiyuen*, from Hongkong—Mr. G. A. Butler, Mrs. Tong King Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Tong King Sing, Jr., and Mr. Tong Kit Sou.
 Per str. *Wahu*, from Hankow—Messrs. R-ywell, Tong King Sing and Chum Shu-tong.
 Per str. *Gordon Castle*, from London—Mrs. Crowdie.
 Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Mrs. T. Bassett. From Nankiu—Mr. O. Foch, and Mr. Ph. Lievers. From Wuhu—Mr. W. Pollock. From Chinkiang—Mr. P. Brown.
 Per str. *Pantih*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Parcell, Mrs. Yoemann, Messrs. Gustav Pauli, Schutzo and Schachiff.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Lombardy*, for Brindisi—Mr. H. E. Bush.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tals 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50; Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH. Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co.,

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1882.

The Customs Returns of trade at the ports, for the quarter ending with September last, were issued a few days ago. They exhibit a considerable falling off in the imports to this, and in our re-exports to Chinese ports of the principal articles of foreign manufacture. As compared with the same quarter of last year there is a diminution in the imports of the following:—Gray shirtings, 730,000 pieces; white shirtings, 310,000 pieces; T-cloths, 170,000 pieces; English drills, 160,000 pieces; Turkey Reds, 44,000 pieces; handkerchiefs, 64,000 dozens; yarn, 900 piculs; camlets, 23,000 pieces; lustings, 16,000 pieces; Orleans, and lustres, 35,000 pieces. The following have increased:—Dyed shirtings, 14,000 pieces; American drills, 26,000 pieces; American jeans, 13,000 pieces; Dutch drills, 16,000 pieces;

English sheetings, 44,000 pieces. In the table showing the re-exports to Chinese ports the only article of cotton manufacture which shows an increase is English sheetings, which are 4,000 pieces more than they were in the same quarter of 1881. To mention a few of the chief articles which have been re-exported in lesser quantities, grey shirtings are 170,000, T-cloths 103,000, English drills 77,000 pieces short of last year's quarter. And to make things worse, foreign countries, which really means Japan, have taken 126,000 pieces of grey shirtings less than in the same time twelve months ago. They have also taken fewer T-cloths, English drills and Turkey Reds, while the only important increase has been in white shirtings and muslins. The shrinkage in trade with the ports which are supplied from this has been at Hankow and Tientsin. Newchwang, Chiukiang, and Chefoo show increased returns in the principal manufactured goods; except T-cloths at the last named port. Hankow has taken about 200,000 pieces of grey shirtings less than the average quarterly import, which is no doubt chiefly referable to the inundations in the country above the port. The import of drills, T-cloths and sheetings into Hankow has fallen off in about the same proportion as that of shirtings. The Tientsin market has taken fewer shirtings, and there is a notable falling off in the imports of English drills and jeans, namely, 34,000 pieces of the former and 10,000 of the latter. Our import of camlets, lastings, and long ells, has been judiciously restricted. Compared with the same period of last year camlets are short 16,000, lastings 5,000, and long ells 8,000 pieces. The quantities of these goods sent to Hankow fall considerably short of that of last year's same quarter, viz., camlets 9,700, lastings 2,700, and long ells 2,300 pieces. In Metals there is an increase in the re-export of nail-rod and bar iron, but all other kinds show a falling off. During the quarter 23,000 piculs of lead and 8,000 piculs of nailrod and bar iron were imported in excess of the quantities at the same time in 1881. Among the articles which are classed as Foreign sundries the large import of Kerosene oil is especially noticeable. It amounted to 2,089,180 gallons, or within 900,000 gallons of the whole import at this port during the year 1881. The effect of these large arrivals was to bring down the price here considerably, and that has resulted in a great increase in consumption, which will probably be checked by the recent advance in price. This increase in deliveries is shown by the re-exports, and the quantity taken away under transit passes. By the former mode of export 1,252,796 gallons, or two and a half times the export during the same period last year, which, again, was more than twice the amount in the same quarters of 1879 and 1880. The re-exports by transit passes have increased in the same proportion as those others,

but there was a falling off in the amount sent to Japan. In Needles, Rattans, Sandalwood, Sapanwood, and Pepper, all regarded as articles of minor importance in our trade, there has been a considerable decrease in the import, and, with the exception of needles and sapanwood, in the re-exports of them to other ports. All descriptions of Indian opium have been imported and re-exported in less quantities. The import of Malwa was some 1,700 chests short, Patna 500 chests, Benares 600; Persian on the other hand had risen from 238 to 287 piculs; but native opium, of the increasing use of which we hear so much, fell from 702 to 357 piculs of import, and from 84 to 22 piculs in re-export. In goods which are classified as native sundries we find a falling off in the import of beancake from 147,222 piculs to 51,867; the re-exports of this article have declined from 90,000 to 50,000 piculs, and a heavy falling off in the export from Newchwang is to be noted. The quantity of native coal imported here has risen to 165,000 piculs, at same time last year it was 106,000, while the import of foreign coal, 58,000 tons, is the largest in any similar quarter in the last three years. In sugar we notice a very considerable augmentation in the import of white; which would appear to indicate that it is gradually taking the place of the brown kind in native markets; as was perceived last year. Upon the whole a study of those Returns and a comparison of them with those of the two previous ones for this year make it certain that commerce in the north and centre of China has latterly been impeded by unfavourable circumstances. The total volume of trade in imports here for the whole nine months of this year does not compare very unfavourably with that of the first nine months of 1881. But since July business at all the ports with which we are connected has been decreasing. This has been caused by uncertainty about the crops; and by disturbances in the local money markets, produced in some important places by official acts but generally resulting from an insufficient supply of capital among the Chinese. It is unlikely that the current year will see any change for the better in the interior trade of China.

Summary of News.

THE Royal Italian Opera Company gave their first performance for the season on Monday evening to a moderately well filled house. The Autumn Prize Meeting of the S.V.C. is being continued daily; reports of the shooting will be found elsewhere. A new Temperance Hall and Reading Room will be opened at Hongkew this evening.

The English mail of the 6th Oct. arrived here on the 16th inst. by the P. & O. steamer *Brindisi*.

The American mail ex *City of Peking*, with San Francisco dates to 21st Oct., arrived here on the 18th inst. by the M.B.M. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via SUEZ.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.") London, 14th November.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question said that the Madagascar question was seriously occupying the attention of Government owing to the important British interests involved.

15th November.

Mr. Gladstone has made a statement that the British Government intends negotiating a convention with the Egyptian Government, for dealing with the costs and fixing the duration of British occupation, and that he will not ask Parliament for a vote.

The German Parliament has been opened by the Emperor, who said in his speech that peace was assured.

16th November.

At the trial of Arabi Pacha, Suleiman Pacha gave evidence that Arabi had ordered him to set fire to Alexandria, and murder the Khedive.

18th November.

The Turkish Government insists on sending a special Commissioner to Egypt, which the British Government refuses to accede to.

20th November.

Sir Stafford Northcote is ill.

Seven procedure rules have been voted.

The Queen reviewed the decorated troops returned from Egypt on Saturday.

It is rumoured in Peking that Herr Von Brandt is going home on leave when the river opens. This, we are told, will leave Mr. Russell Young doyen of the Diplomatic Corps until the return of the French Minister in the spring. We regret very much to hear the most hopeless accounts of Colonel Bodisco, military attaché to the Russian Legation.

We hear privately from the North that Mr. von Möllendorf of Tientsin has been appointed adviser to the Foreign Office at Seoul, Corea.

Mr. Takezoyé, late Japanese Consul at Tientsin, has been appointed Minister Resident at the Court of Seoul.

We are informed that Mr. R. T. Rennie may not arrive quite so early as was expected. By last accounts he was waiting to receive the honour of knighthood, and consequently may not be here, perhaps, for some weeks yet.

Mr. J. Henningsen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., has received the decoration of the Double Dragon for services rendered to the Chinese Government in connection with the establishment of telegraphs in China. Mr. Henningsen has been the Company's Superintendent in Amoy for several years, and just returned from a trip to Tientsin.

We have received a letter from Dean Butcher, in which he says,—"I am far from well, and have written to the Trustees to say that I can only come back, if they urgently want me, for two years, as the Doctor (Thin) says if I stay longer in China I shall be permanently invalidated and good for nothing." The Dean is anxious that this should be generally diffused, as it has the advantage of being true; "whereas," he says, "the rumour that I am holding on to Shanghai until I get preferment in England is a product of the Bund." The Dean's friends here will be very sorry to hear of his ill-health, and also to find that there is so little chance of his coming back among us. At the same time we cannot but think that, under the circumstances, the Dean should have been more explicit before. If he is too ill to return, he should, in justice to all concerned, send in his resignation; although we, and all his old friends in China, would be most sincerely sorry to hear definitely of his having done so.

Mr. Kung, the prime instigator of the charge against the comprador Wang K'aming, has we hear been diligently engaged during the last few days in going through

all the archives of the Mixed Court, in the hope of finding something that will implicate the accused man of former complicity with the rebels. He has, however, to his great disgust, been wholly unsuccessful. The only case in which the man's name appears is some trifle which has nothing to do with the matter whatever. Kung has now gone up to Nanking; and Mr. Chen is credited with having humorously suggested that he will pursue his investigations along the banks of the river *en route*, in the desperate hope of finding something by the time he arrives.

The news received about the Viceroy during the past week has not been encouraging to his well-wishers. His Excellency rallied on Thursday, and seemed to be much better. Letters which arrived on Sunday, however, report a serious relapse the next day. The phlegm rose suddenly in the Viceroy's throat, and he was like to die of suffocation. His Excellency's condition is said to be most precarious. Two secretaries from the yamen of Hu Tao-t'ai have been sent for in haste.

In spite of the very critical condition of Tao Tsung-t'ang, His Excellency's birthday was handsomely celebrated on the 17th inst. at Nanking. Four thousand wadded garments were distributed among the poor, and several hundred tables spread for the officials who thronged to offer congratulations and make enquiries at the Viceroyal yamen. The Viceroy at first urgently requested that on account of his sickness no festivities should be held; but this idea was scouted by his friends, and he had to comply with their wishes. It is said that the report of his death originated from these facts.

We hear from Nanking—but give the news with the fullest caution and reserve—that the Tao-t'ai met with a particularly cold reception at the Viceroy's hands. The Viceroy is said to have expressed very serious disapprobation at the Tao-t'ai's interference with the electric light, and to have commanded him at once to rescind the order; also, to have issued a warrant for the release of the shroff now in custody. His Excellency is further credited with having spoken in very cordial terms of foreigners, and even to have uttered a wish that they would come and take possession of the settlement marked out for them at Nanking, where, he says, he would be very glad to give them every facility for carrying on business, including a Custom-house. We must add that we have strong reasons, which we are not at liberty to publish, for doubting the above statement respecting the electric light.

On the 27th of the 9th moon an official document from the Tsung-li Yamén, with extra precautions against its being opened, was delivered to the Yamén of the Provincial Governor of Kiangsu at Soochow. On the next day official orders were issued from the Fu-t'ai Yamén to the different prefectures and districts to instruct the soldiers guarding the important posts and gates, that lately there had been a number of foreigners who had spread themselves over the interior of various provinces without the proper passports, and were prying about dressed in Chinese costume. The patrolling soldiers, on meeting with such persons, were ordered to subject them to a rigorous examination and report to the local authorities, etc., etc. At first sight this seems to indicate missionaries. Many Catholic missionaries as well as all the members of the China Inland Mission assume the Chinese dress while travelling in the interior, and this we believe from simple motives of convenience. But there is often no disguise either possible or attempted. The mere fact of these gentlemen being many of them fair-haired and wearing thick full beards precludes them at once and for ever from being taken for Chinese. There is reason to believe that the despatch is aimed at Japanese, who do not require very much make-up to re-

semble the Chinese pretty closely. Now, probably for this very reason, it is contrary to the treaty for Japanese to assume the Chinese dress, and no Japanese Minister would ever permit any of his nationals to do so, were he cognizant of the fact. Whether there are at this moment any Japanese officers or civilians in the interior "reconnoitring" in native costume, we have no exact information; but it is well, we think, that the Japanese authorities should have their attention directed to the matter, so that any unnecessary unpleasantness resulting from the despatch we have quoted may be averted. The document started from the Tsung-li Yamén on the 23rd and reached Soochow on the 27th by Chinese Government post.

A Correspondent writes us from Newchwang:—"The weather has suddenly become very cold. Nineteen degrees of frost registered last night. If the north wind continues ice will form in the river in a few days. The first snow-day according to Chinese calculation is the 22nd November, and wiseacres say that there is no danger to be apprehended till that day. The *Blackhalls* brought a lot more machinery, and the property on the Bund is valued at \$50,000. Whether it will be removed during the winter, no one seems to know."

Tuesday, the 10th day of the 10th moon of the 8th year of Kuang Hsü, was the birthday of Ts'z Hsi Tuan Yu K'ang Ch'ing Chao Hê Chuang Ching, the Empress Regent. Her Imperial Majesty is forty-nine years old.

We learn from a Munich newspaper dated 28th September, that Li Fêng-pao, the Chinese Minister in Berlin, had arrived at the Bavarian capital, where an International Electric Exhibition had just been opened. The purpose of his visit there, it is stated, was the intended introduction of the electric light on board the new men-of-war built for the Chinese Government by the "Vulcan" company of Stettin.

The Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the educational condition of the Settlement is now ready, and is now in the hands of the printers.

Friday, the 17th November, was the birthday of Shanghai. It was on this day 1843 that the port was officially opened by the first incumbent of the Consulship, the notification he then issued being dated the 14th. This we now republish, thinking that it will be read with interest. There are still a few persons in Shanghai at this moment who were here on that occasion.

We have seen the plans which have been prepared for the new Roman Catholic College on the Hongkew side. Its site is close to the present Eurasian school, and it will, we believe, be under the care of the Rev. Father Desjardes, S. J., curé of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

About 12.30 p.m. on Thursday a very alarming disturbance took place amongst the workmen employed in the new building opposite this office. It appears that five or six carpenters were taking their tiffin on the ground floor whilst two painters were engaged in their work upstairs. Some drops of paint fell on the men below and excited their anger. They came up to the painters, and some angry words ensued, which were quickly followed by blows. In default of better weapons some rough pieces of timber were seized; the fight became desperate, and the yells of the combatants quite unearthly. The painters were outnumbered and got most severely beaten by the carpenters, so much so that fatal results would probably have ensued, had not the police, who by this time had been attracted by the noise, rushed in to their assistance. They came, however, a little too late, as, with one exception, the whole of the carpenters were able to make themselves scarce; he also would probably have done the same had not the thrashing he had received prevented him from running as fast as his

comrades. He was promptly taken to the Police Station and placed under restraint, and the two painters were removed to the Chinese hospital, where their serious injuries were attended to.

We have again to draw attention to the yells, shouts, and other noises which are permitted to make night hideous and prevent sleep in some of the streets of the settlement. Some time ago, when we brought the matter before the Superintendent of Police, the only consolation that gentleman gave us was the assurance that he was the greatest sufferer himself. But that was cold comfort. We must altogether decline to believe that no measures can be taken to prevent the unreasonable disturbances which occur in the neighbourhood of this office at, apparently, all hours of the night. When we say disturbances we do not mean necessarily brawls. We refer simply to the vociferations, and shouts, and howls in which the Chinese indulge out of sheer wantonness as they rush along the streets in jinnicks, or meet each other on foot. In no other civilized town in the world would such a nuisance be tolerated. The Council stopped the squeaking of wheelbarrows some years ago, and thereby earned the thanks of the community. We hope they will give instructions to the Police to take the abolition of the night-howling plague in hand, for the annoyance even in this season of closed windows is rapidly becoming intolerable.

Some time ago we drew attention to a leader to the high rates of premium charged for residence here by English life insurance companies. We are now glad to learn that in consequence of representations then made by one of our readers to the office with which he was insured a reduction on the rates previously charged to him has been made. He was formerly charged 2½ths per cent. extra premium and this has been reduced to one per cent. The office, however, refuses to return any of the higher premium which had been charged for several years.

The M. M. Co.'s str. *Sindh*, with London mails of 1st Oct., arrived on Wednesday afternoon, and her mails were received at the British Post Office at 2.22 p.m. The delivery was begun at 2.38 p.m. We are informed by the Agent that the *Sindh* experienced very heavy weather throughout the passage from Hongkong. In consequence of strong winds and a high sea she lay at anchor for three days at the White Dogs. She arrived at Gutzlaff at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and left at 4 a.m. on Wednesday; but in consequence of a thick fog she was again compelled to anchor at 6.30. She again proceeded on her way at 9 a.m. and arrived at Woosung as above. We are also informed that the s.s. *Menzaleh*, with the mails for Japan, left Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 7th inst., but was compelled to anchor off Namoa Island in consequence of heavy weather where she was probably delayed for some time.

It appears that H.I.G.M. ship *Iltis* experienced very heavy weather on her voyage up the coast, from which she sustained considerable damage. It is said, indeed, that she was in the tail-end of a typhoon. Tenders are being asked for to effect the necessary repairs.

Captain Cass, of the s.s. *Ningpo*, reports having encountered a very heavy N.E. gale from Hongkong to Namki, with hazy weather and high sea. On the 13th inst. he passed the barque *Alex. Newton*, brig *Starlight* and a Ben line steamer at anchor off Matson Island. He also met the s.s. *Ichang*, bound for Shanghai, on the 9th inst.

Captain Davies, of the s.s. *Fooksing*, reports:—Left Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the 3rd. Had strong N.E. monsoons with head sea throughout. We anchored in Leoo-lu and Ping Hai Bays during the passage and arrived at Foochow at 3 p.m.

on the 8th. We left Foochow at 6.40 a.m. on the 10th and anchored for forty-one hours under Matsou Island in consequence of a heavy N.E. gale and thick hazy weather. From thence to Hae Chu Island we had strong N.E. wind, head sea and drizzling rain. From Hae Chu to Tong Ting Island we experienced light variable winds and heavy rain. We hove the ship to at Tong Ting for twelve hours and proceeded on to Shanghai, arriving at Woosung at midnight on the 14th inst.

Capt. Hurst, of the s.s. *Pechili*, reports having left Foochow at 7.50 a.m. on the 11th inst. He encountered a heavy gale and swell from N.E. on account of which he anchored at Matsou from 4.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 12th, and again at Pih Guan Harbour at 4.30 a.m. on the 13th. As soon as the weather moderated he proceeded on and arrived here at 7.45 a.m. on the 15th inst.

Captain Irvine, of the s.s. *Posang*, reports having left Hongkong at 7 a.m. on the 11th inst. He experienced a strong gale from N.E. and N. with high sea all the way.

It will be remembered that in the account recently given by Mr. Colquhoun of his journey across the Burmese frontier, he passed some rather caustic remarks upon the cowardice of his interpreter, in deserting him at a critical juncture. This man, whose name appears to be Hong Beng Kaw, now writes to a Hongkong contemporary in his own defence. In the first place, he says, Mr. Colquhoun behaved very rudely to him. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he threw a book at the interpreter's head; and this, too, in the presence of two Chinese guard-boat officers. With regard to the second reason, we will let Mr. Hong Beng Kaw speak for himself.—"Mr. Colquhoun on leaving Canton had with him, according to his own statement, only 200 taels in sycee and \$50—altogether a little more than £60. The \$50 were to pay for expenses to Pai-ae, where the boat journey was to end. Out of the 200 taels a part of the boat hire was still to be paid. It was therefore with less than £50 that Mr. Colquhoun with *suite* ventured to cross from the border of Kuangsi right through the province of Yunnan to Burmah. It was indeed a bold enterprise. Well might he accuse a poor Chinese interpreter of want of courage! When Mr. Colquhoun began to feel that he wanted more money, he proposed that I should apply to the Chinese authorities for a loan, of course on his account. I strongly advised him against such a course, as tending to injure our prestige at the very commencement of our journey. It seemed as if Mr. Colquhoun felt annoyed at this. I have heard it said that when a man's stomach is empty, he easily gets excited. It is probable therefore that when a man's pocket begins to be empty, he easily gets bad-tempered."

The Captain of the *Gordon Castle* furnishes the *China Mail* with the following particulars of the typhoon encountered by his ship on the 7th instant while on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong:—"The ship experienced fair weather until Monday, the 6th, when there was every indication of an approaching storm, and the barometer gradually fell till it was apparent that there was a typhoon raging in the vicinity. The vessel hove to between 1 and 2 a.m., at which time there was a strong gale blowing from the N.W., at times with terrific gusts, with very slight intervals of comparative calm. Sometimes there was scarcely any wind. At four o'clock wind and weather the same, with shorter intervals of calm; high confused sea running, and shipping immense bodies of water fore and aft. At six o'clock the ship was labouring heavily, and still shipping a large amount of water, flooding saloon and Captain's and officers' rooms, wetting and destroying everything, washing away the aft wheel and the brass cap of the aft capstan, besides starting the aft-house and doing

other damage. A davit of one of the boats was lifted clean out of its socket, and the boat carried away; a second boat was completely smashed, and a third rendered useless. At 7.20 a.m. put out sea anchor which was formed of the topgallant yard with sails and weighted with heavy fire bars. Lay to this, with head E. to E.N.E. until 10.15 a.m., when finding the ship was falling off into the trough of the sea, and shipping much water, and being in proximity to the Paracels, the Captain ordered the wire hawsers of the sea anchor to be cut, and ran to the Southward at full speed, with the view of getting out of the typhoon. It still continued to blow with hurricane force, and tremendous seas were shipped; while this was accompanied by a constant and blinding rain. It was so hazy the most of the time that the Captain and officers could not see a ship's length ahead. The gale seemed to be at its height between 1 and 2 p.m. on the 7th instant, and at three o'clock the lowest reading of the barometer (29.30) was taken. At 3.30 the wind decreased. From this time the barometer continued to rise, and the ship's head was kept as near as possible to North. At 8 a.m. on the 8th the wind and sea had fallen, with the wind backing to S.W. The ship encountered a strong monsoon after this to within 30 miles of Hongkong. The ship behaved admirably all through.

The following are the barometrical readings:—

Monday, 6th.—4 a.m., 29.97; 8 a.m., 29.99; noon, 29.94; 4 p.m., 29.90; 8 p.m., 29.88; midnight, 29.81.

Tuesday, 7th.—2 a.m., 29.72; 4 a.m., 29.68; 6 a.m., 22.64; 8 a.m., 29.60; 10 a.m., 29.51; noon, 29.45; 2 p.m., 29.40; 3 p.m., 29.30; 4 p.m., 29.43; 5 p.m., 29.38; 6 p.m., 29.39; 7 p.m., 29.42.

The printing of the new edition of Dr. Williams's Dictionary has been commenced. We hear that a few additions and alterations have been made in it, but these are not of an extensive or important nature.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the English and Chinese Calendar for 1883, from the Presbyterian Mission Press. On the back there is an alphabetical list of Protestant Missionaries in China, which would be more useful if the address or station of each missionary were added. We notice that there are altogether four hundred and twenty-six missionaries in different parts of the Empire, belonging to Protestant Societies.

At the British Police Court on Thursday, an Arab coal-trimmer, belonging to the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*, was charged by Captain Breeze, Master of the same, with stealing 4lbs. 7½ oz. of opium on or about Saturday last. As there was no one present in Court, unconnected with the case, who could understand the accused's language, His Worship ordered the man to be sent back to his ship, to be again brought up if an interpreter could be procured; if not, he was to be proceeded against under the Merchant Shipping Act in Hongkong on arrival of the steamer at that port.—On Friday, the Arab coal-trimmer, belonging to the s.s. *Lombardy*, was brought up on remand on a charge of stealing 4 lbs. 7 ozs. of opium. A Mahomedan priest was sworn as interpreter and the case was proceeded with. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

We take this note from the *China Mail*:—"A Chinese letter received to-day says that the feeling of the various village communities of the districts near the Canton river is very much against the land telegraph line. The people imagine that all sorts of evil might come upon them, and there is reason to fear that the prejudice is too great to be surmounted, because the feeling is probably not merely local but leavens the whole province. The fact is to be regretted as the adoption of the tele-

graph might lead to other useful innovations, and many intelligent Chinese at Canton are very sorry to find the opposition so strong. There was a notion that the great rivers of the Two Kuang, the West and North rivers, might under some more intelligent rule be opened to Chinese traders, and be navigated by steamers of Chinese ownership. The introduction of steam on these two great rivers would bring enormous benefits to Canton; but it is understood that so much opposition would be offered that time would be lost in pressing forward the necessary schemes.

The same paper has the following concerning the two large fires which occurred in Canton last week, and the condition of affairs in that city:—"We are sorry to learn that the city of Canton was, when the *Powan* left Shamien at five o'clock last night (9th instant), again in trouble, as a new fire broke out about 4.30 p.m., and before the *Powan* reached Whampoa, it could be seen that the flames were high, and that the long line of conflagration was extending. By the fires of the 7th and 8th, in three districts about 1,000 houses were destroyed, and many lives have been lost. It is said that in one blind alley 30 people were burnt to death. There is reason to fear that the loss of life will be considerable. The long drought of the summer and the recent prevalence of north winds have no doubt dried the wood-work houses, so that fire spreads quickly when once it has started. There are, however, some grounds for believing that the fires have been raised by incendiaries for purposes of robbery. The state of Canton is by no means quiet just now. The provinces are suffering from the long drought, and the trade of the capital is adversely affected in many ways, in consequence. There is also general discontent, as the Government is weak, and the officials and sub-officials are excessively greedy. The Hoppo's fleet maintains a strict blockade, and all goods that pass into Canton are heavily taxed, so much so that traders can only make a bare living with difficulty. The last squeeze is that on kerosene oil, to which we have previously called attention. The contractor or farmer of the monopoly has the sole right of import and sale of American oil, and levies such extortionate dues that the use of kerosene will be much restricted. The new tax bears very hardly on the Cantonese workpeople, who by the aid of the cheap and bright light of petroleum can work at night at many trades for which the light given by seed or fish oil is useless or inadequate."

'Banian' writes as follows to the *Daily Press*:—"Talking of photographs, what is this story that reaches me? I have heard that no less a sum than \$4,000, out of the public money, was spent by Sir John Pope Hennessy in obtaining photographs of the colony on the occasion of the late visit of the Princes to this island. The estimates are not yet public, so I give the rumour for what it is worth, and as lawyers say 'without prejudice,' also with a sincere hope that no such waste of public money can be attributed to 'the Merciful Man.' He has got sins enough to answer for without adding such a piece of extravagance to them, an extravagance which appears to me to be almost criminal. I shall wait with curiosity to see if there is any truth in this rumour. If there is—well, it will be time enough when it is proved to say what ought to be done. Meanwhile I can only add that I shall not lose sight of the matter."—We have reason to believe that the story is perfectly correct. Mr. Tonnochy could throw some light upon it if he were asked politely, no doubt.

On the 13th instant the *China Mail* gave the following sporting intelligence:—"The training course this morning presented a lively appearance. A large number of ponies were trotted. *Arabi Bey* and *Methusalem* who are always astir betimes, were, along with Mr. Lewis' ponies, the first on

the track, and had finished their work long before the most of the others had arrived. An endeavour to get *Hazel* to stretch himself was made by the mafoos, but to no purpose. *Domino Noir* and *Gold Mohur* were trotted round two or three times in a very gentle way. *Lord of the Isles* and others of Mr. Gordon's string were also trotted. No jumping was indulged in, and little cantering. *Kelpie* and *Maleriado* cantered round the whole course, when *Maleriado*, whose appearance is by no means prepossessing, showed more of the racer than we thought him capable of. *Kelpie* was rather untractable, and came down with his rider in rather an awkward manner. After coming up the straight in very good style, hugging the rails the whole way, he turned sharp into the gate, with the result that he came down, doubling in one of his fore-legs, and landing on the foot of his rider. *Kelpie* and his mount picked themselves up very quickly; and neither seemed to be much injured. At one time rain threatened to spoil the morning's enjoyment, but it passed off. The canine brotherhood have evidently decided in solemn conclave to abstain from taking any part in the future training. The treatment one of the fraternity received on Saturday morning was not encouraging and certainly was not of a nature calculated to promote that cordial co-operation which the dogs evidently desired. Progress is being made in the erection of the marshaled stables.

The *Daily Press* hears that rumours are afloat at Macao that His Excellency Governor da Graça is about to proceed to Peking on a diplomatic mission with reference to the unratified Portuguese Treaty with China of 1862. A ratification of this Treaty, adds the *Press*, was attempted in 1864, but proved a failure; the Chinese Government refusing to consider Macao a Portuguese possession. The *China Mail* believes the rumour to be premature, as "it is generally believed that little or no change has taken place in the terribly earnest determination of the Chinese officials to dispute the Portuguese ownership of Macao. Practically, of course, the Chinese are not possessors of Macao, and so long as things are quiet, they will not bother overmuch about it. But so soon as documents are asked for, and title-deeds become the subject of negotiation, then the Chinese will seek to mollify their chagrin by demanding the payment of all arrears of tribute, by way of rent or purchase-money. This would doubtless be indignantly refused by the representative of Portugal; and, unless pressure were brought to bear upon the Chinese by the combined diplomatic body, little good would, we fear, be accomplished. For the present the other members of the foreign Legations at Peking have quite enough on their hands.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at Hongkong on the 14th instant on the loss of the steamer *Paladin* when on a voyage from Saigon to the colony. After examining the master and two mates, the Court found that the master had not shown "that care and attention in the navigation of his ship that he should have done, and that the loss of the ship is due to the imprudent course the ship was steered after 3 p.m. of the 12th October last." At that time the steamer was in a hurricane and from steering N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the course was changed to N. at 8.30 p.m. and the vessel struck on the Paracels at 4.25 a.m. The master's certificate was suspended for four months. The Court added:—The Court desire to bring to the favourable notice of this Government the very great kindness shown to the crew and passengers of the *Paladin* by the Tao-tai at Sahma and the mandarin on board, and Captain Calder of the Chinese gunboat *Shui Tsing*.

The *China Mail* announces that there is every probability of a Volunteer Corps becoming a certainty in Hongkong. Be-

tween forty and fifty intending members have sent in their names, and as the Administrator considers that the number is large enough to justify a start being made, a meeting is to be held at the City Hall to arrange for the formal organisation of the movement.

It is a pity that the editor of the *Foochow Herald* does not read his Shanghai files more carefully. Referring, apparently, to the brawl between English and German sailors at one of the taverns on the Yangking-pang, he informs his readers that "the most fearful and sad catastrophe that we imagine has ever transpired amongst foreigners in China happened at Woosung last week;" and then goes on to say that "no less than eight" lives were then and there sacrificed. Such a tissue of misstatements scarcely deserves refutation, excepting in the interest of those who may not have seen accurate versions of the affair in the Shanghai newspapers.

A rumour reaches the *Japan Mail* to the effect that the Korean representatives in Peking have presented a formal request, through the United States Legation, that an American envoy may be sent to Seoul. "What the Koreans want with an envoy," adds our contemporary,—"how they can ask for one when no treaty has yet been ratified—are problems we cannot undertake to solve." The same paper learns that Li Hung-chang has made proposals pointing to a re-consideration of the Liuchiu affair through the medium of United States diplomatic agencies. With regard to the nature of the proposals the informant of the *Mail* says nothing, but it is assured that they have no perceptible hostility about them.

It is discouraging to reflect upon the disagreeables to which men are sometimes liable in the discharge of their duties. We hear that the other day a native of India was sent by his foreign employers here on an errand to a Chinese house which it was intended by the purchasers to pull down and rebuild. It turned out however to be tenanted by an old Chinese lady who appeared not to approve of the transaction, and she signified her displeasure by treating her unlucky visitor as Xantippe is said by her traducers to have treated Socrates—only worse. The subsequent proceedings of the victim are not recorded; the old woman has been sent into the city to be dealt with by the district magistrate.

We learn from private sources that an action for libel has been filed in the Supreme Court at Singapore against the *Straits Intelligence*. The case will be heard early next month. The Acting Attorney General of the Straits Settlements has been retained for the defence.

The *Pioneer* has this paragraph:—Huang Mao-ts'ai, a Chinese official, who has lately been travelling in India, has published four volumes of notes, which have procured him the favour of the Emperor and a high appointment in Yunnan. Mr. Huang, as a neighbour, objects to our foreign policy, but he has no language appreciative enough for the manner in which the subject races are treated by Anglo-Indian officials. His views on this point are as strong as those of the Bombay Government. "There are," he says, "in India no idle officers; each has his sphere, into which no other intrudes. The will of each high functionary is contracted by the advice of a Council. Salaries are sufficiently liberal to prevent extortion. All are animated by a regard for their own good name. The law is faithfully executed, and public spirit prompts to efforts for the general good." With such rulers the people are naturally contented in the spite of the universal taxation. "The ground is taxed, houses are taxed, shop signs are taxed, all manner of beasts are taxed, all handicrafts are taxed, and even fire and water are taxed. There are other taxes more than I can mention; yet you do not hear one murmuring word from

the people! Why is this? It is owing to two causes:—Firstly, they regard the humane government of the English as a great improvement on the oppressive cruelty of their native rulers; and secondly, they are aware that the revenue thus collected is expended for the good of their country—in making roads, founding schools, and so on." He takes exception to one restriction only. He was told that begging is forbidden in Calcutta—would it were forbidden in Bombay—and he exclaims "Alas! the legislation of the English is not in favour of the poor." Mr. Huang tried to enter India through Thibet, but his Imperial commission was worth nothing against the hostility of the hill tribes, and he had to retrace his steps, and follow the ordinary Yunnan route into Burma, from which he sailed to Calcutta. He spent six months in India, and returned to China by way of Singapore and Saigon. The notes of such an intelligent traveller should be of interest if some Chinese scholar would translate the pith of them into English.

The Californian papers mention that the Bank of British North America had been defrauded in San Francisco of some \$8,000. We learn that the manner in which this fraud was carried out was by one of the tellers filling some packages which were supposed to contain Double Eagles with baggammon markers. Another bank in the same city is reported to have lost about \$120,000 by the defalcation of a teller.

The *Manchester Guardian* writes thus of silver and mining:—The law abolishing the export duties on silver sent from Mexico will come into operation on 1st December. It has been argued by San Francisco papers that the duty has deterred American miners from going to Mexico, and that a rush to the Mexican silver mines may be expected in consequence of their abolition. In any case, an increased exportation of silver from Mexico would seem to be the natural consequence. Another condition which is considered likely to stimulate the production is the extension of railways in Mexico. Silver mining is not very profitable unless with adequate facilities for transport. It is pointed out that in Colorado the industry has been provided with branch lines connected with the great railways, such lines being apparently a necessary accompaniment of the great development of mining there. Although Leadville is 10,205 feet above the level of the sea, railways have been constructed up to it and are spreading throughout the region. From analogy it is argued that a very large number of new mines will be opened in northern Mexico during the next few years, and that the approach to completion of the three main lines from Benson to Guaymas, El Paso to the city of Mexico, and Laredo to the city of Mexico, is already inducing a number of miners and capital thither in anticipation of the facilities that will be afforded. The prospect is one that all who are interested in silver ought not to lose sight of. Meanwhile, however, it is worthy of remembrance also that as new regions are opened up the yield from the old sources seems to decline. Thus, as regards California, whence the migration is said to be proceeding, the value of mining stocks dealt in at San Francisco shrunk from \$282,305,405 in January 1875 to \$17,902,700 in July 1881. The first amount no doubt represented a vast speculative inflation, but the subsequent shrinkage is not the less significant of the diminished attractiveness of the mines for capital. The decrease in the actual productiveness of California in gold and silver is also remarkable. During the census year ended 1st June, 1880, California yielded \$17,150,941 gold, and \$1,150,887 silver. In 1853 the gold production alone was \$65,000,000.

For a variety news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE well-worn phrase, "Happy are the people whose annals are dull," cannot in any sense be applied to literary or scientific societies. Liveliness and activity are of the very essence of their being, and anything approaching dullness means failure if not impending dissolution. The body hitherto known as the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society may serve as an example of this theory. There is no denying that for many years it has been in a very comatose condition. Not, we believe, because of any intellectual indolence on the part of the officers, so much as from lack of support on the part of the public. People have complained of the mortal prosiness of its meetings, and have sometimes even stigmatised the researches of its members as verging upon the Pickwickian. Attendance therefore fell off, and all vitality seemed to be at an end. Now, however, we are pleased to recognise the putting forth of fresh efforts on the part of the office-bearers to establish the Society on a more favourable basis. The change from "North China" to "China" Branch would not have been proposed or made without some reason, and the reason we take to be a wish to extend the Society's operations so as to induce scholars from all parts of the Empire to contribute towards its Journal. It must not be forgotten that as a vehicle for purveying scientific and literary information connected with China, to the intelligent public, the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has several formidable competitors. There is the *China Review*, for instance, published in Hongkong, and the *Chinese Recorder*, the organ of the missionary body, each of which forms an excellent channel for articles embodying the researches of our literati. Even *China's Millions* is occasionally carnal enough to contain a paper giving new and interest information with regard to the interior of the country; and although the insertion of such articles may deprive its readers of some edifying details of the spiritual experiences of missionaries and the ailments of their babies, the value of the publication from a worldly point of view is proportionately increased. It is clear therefore that the Royal Asiatic Society has not had the field entirely to itself. An attempt was made some months ago to establish an offshoot of the Society at Peking. It failed, however, and the Shanghai Branch will no doubt reap the benefit. The office-bearers are now making signal and praiseworthy efforts to extend its sphere of usefulness, and we take the opportunity to urge the public to give what help they can. If we may judge by the picturesque and popularly-written paper by M. Camille Imbault-Huart upon Soochow, which

was read at the last meeting, it seems that the Committee have wisely resolved upon taking a new departure. There is nothing very deep or very scientific in the paper we refer to, but it has the merit of embodying a considerable amount of useful and instructive information in a very pleasing form. Even those who take a pride in knowing nothing about China might be entrapped into reading M. Huart's lively description of the old 'Paris of China' with interest and amusement. The paper promised by Dr. Edkins for the next meeting deals with a subject which few men in China are competent to write about, but which cannot fail to be ably and attractively treated in the hands of the learned philologist. It is sure, at any rate, to be full of new information drawn from original sources, and the result of conscientious and independent research. We trust that the appeal for support and help recently made by the members of Committee will not be allowed to fall unheeded to the ground. We are sure that many of those who never dream of contributing a paper to the Society's meetings are really able to do so, though they may not be aware of the fact. It is quite possible for a man to have even a large supply of information stowed away somewhere in his brain, which he has picked up by habits of natural observation since his arrival in China,—information of which perhaps he is himself unconscious, simply because it has never occurred to him hitherto to put it into shape for the benefit of other people. And there are others, too, who have a distinct hobby, which they have ridden with the regularity of a jockey training a dark horse for the races. Some 'go in' for botany, others for entomology; some again devote themselves to some special province of the literature or the language, or to topographical explorations, or to studying the relics of antiquity which are to be found even in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, or to any of the thousand-and-one subjects of curiosity and interest which are embraced in the succinct phrase 'China and the Chinese.' There are many people who are possessed of knowledge which others would be only too glad to have imparted to them, and which they in their turn would willingly pay for by the exchange of what they themselves possess. The intellectual indolence of which we complain is by no means necessarily an indication of intellectual poverty, and it is a pity that when there is a good mine, well stored with mental resources, it should be left unworked.

HONGKOW.

MANY years ago, during the infancy of our municipal system, a very radical and startling innovation was proposed. This was nothing less than the inclusion of the settlement north of the Soochow Creek under the same govern-

ment as our own. It was vehemently opposed on the ground that we should thereby burden ourselves with a useless and unproductive responsibility which would prove a serious annual expense, and a formal protest was drawn up against it, signed by some of the most influential residents upon the English settlement. As we know, however, all objections were over-ruled, and the dangerous proposal was adopted. In those days it must be confessed that Hongkew was a very unpromising field for municipal operations. Groghops, disreputable shanties, acres of unsightly common, and the lowest type of rowdies formed the common objects of the landscape. It was dangerous for respectable persons to walk there alone at night. The place was regarded with a mixture of aversion and contempt by the wealthy dwellers on the other side of the Creek. No good thing could come out of Nazareth, at any rate in the shape of an addition to the revenues; nor was it thought possible that Hongkew would ever contribute anything worth speaking of to the commercial prosperity of Shanghai.

The condition of the American portion of our settlement to-day, therefore, is calculated to cause the former prophets of ill to confess their shortness of sight. Hongkew is rapidly becoming the great shipping and manufacturing suburb of the place, and a formidable rival, not so much to the English settlement, which can scarcely be said to compete with it on its own ground, but to the French concession. Half the shipping of Shanghai is becoming concentrated in Hongkew. It is reasonable to expect that the magnificent development of wharfage accommodation now progressing on the French bund under the auspices of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. will in course of time lead to a corresponding amount of enterprise being expended on what already exists in the American town, and that the natural and friendly emulation which exists between the two will result in fresh commercial facilities for the public good. The English settlement is to the American very much what the environs of the Royal Exchange are to Blackwall, Limehouse, and Bermondsey. Here we transact the business of the port in buying and selling and banking, and the costliness of the establishments which line the Bund are a sufficient proof of the lucrative nature of the transactions therein despatched. In Hongkew we have the machinery for carrying out our commercial undertakings, and its importance in this respect can scarcely be over-estimated. Factories, too, are growing up apace, and the shriek of the steam-whistle, inconvenient as it is to dwellers in the neighbourhood, tells its own tale of prosperous and busy life. All this advancement has of course brought with it similar improvement in streets and dwellings. The Yangtsze-poo Road is fast becoming lined

with country residences; and the cheerfulness of the river which it overlooks, with its perpetual traffic and constant passing and repassing of fine ships, cause this neighbourhood to compare most favourably with the road to the Bubbling Well, which is tame and flat, and spoilt by overlaid traps from Maloo stables. There can be no doubt that in the course of a few years the road to Yang-tsze-poo will develop into a handsome and flourishing country suburb; indeed its only drawback lies in the necessity of passing through a few crowded streets to get to it, but this once over, the brightness and prettiness of the neighbourhood well repays the not very pleasant drive. Already, too, Hongkew itself is trying to become ornamental. Villas and terraces have increased so rapidly that to one who has been absent from Shanghai for a comparatively short time it almost seems as though Aladdin's lamp had been undergoing a course of polishing, and as fast as they are built they become tenanted. Some of the new neighbourhoods thus formed are, of course, rather distressingly new, and have all the rawness about them inseparable from a transition state. In ten years' time, however, we predict that Hongkew will have developed into a large and very important suburb, and it is very possible that with further improvements will attract even a considerable number of residents from the English side. All this will of course bring with it increased demands from the inhabitants, who with all their comforts are still a good way removed from the centre of administration. We understand that next year Hongkew is likely to have a branch post-office, and this step we believe to be no more than necessary. Further developments of municipal facilities will become needful as time goes on, and here there is nothing to excite the alarm or jealousy of their South-creek neighbours, seeing that the prosperity of Hongkew has been sufficiently proved to be closely allied to, if not inseparable from, the prosperity of Shanghai at large. The revenues we receive from Hongkew constitute a satisfactory return for the money that is spent upon it, and we do not believe that any well-regulated expenditure of Municipal funds in improving the shipping and manufacturing suburb of Shanghai will be found to have been thrown away.

MANUFACTURES IN JAPAN.

THE progress made by Far Eastern nations in the sciences and industries of the West deserves the encouragement of all well-wishers to both China and Japan, and every indication of a move in such directions should be frankly welcomed. We are sure that no foreigner of broad and catholic views would feel jealous of any effort put forth by the Chinese to establish manufacturing in the interior of their country, even if the step in question were to

have a temporarily prejudicial effect upon some department of the foreign import trade. The most we have a right to do is to take a firm stand against any attempt to monopolise an industry or interfere with the undertakings of those who have already commenced its pursuit; but this right is of the last importance, and cannot be too rigorously insisted on. The Chinese have made several attempts to establish industries and manufactures on foreign principles, and so long as they do not seek to interfere with the liberty of foreigners we can congratulate them on their enterprise and wish them all success. We see by our Yokohama contemporaries that the Japanese are now beginning to turn their thoughts in a similar direction. The *Japan Gazette* tells us that the efforts hitherto made by native *entrepreneurs* have not proved very successful. Inexperience and the want of sufficient capital have combined to prevent the undertakings of the Japanese in working yarn-factories from prospering; besides which, the proprietors have been obliged to trust too much to the importation from abroad of their raw material, and this has proved a very serious difficulty in their way. A more energetic effort, however, is now about to be put forth, and a native company is making preparations for combining the weaving of cloth with the spinning of yarn. For the particulars of the enterprise we are indebted to our contemporary. The promoters are a Mr. Kato Kuro and Mr. Ogura Manjiro, and their establishment is to comprise 10,000 spindles and a weaving machine, the latter having been already ordered from England. The capital of the concern is put down at 350,000 *yen*. Much assistance has been rendered to the scheme by three of the *Iwazoku*, who have succeeded in obtaining the necessary consent for starting it from the Governor of Kioto Fu. "This," adds the *Gazette*, "is said to be the first company to attempt the weaving-industry by machinery; and the works are to be entrusted to the management of Mr. Kumagoye, who has undergone a course of instruction in spinning and weaving at Messrs. Freemantle's mills in Manchester, and a weaving-factory in Blackburn." There are of course many difficulties in the way, and of these the principal perhaps are connected with the supply of raw material. The available amount of native fine-staple cotton will apparently have to be supplemented by the import of raw cotton from abroad, and the serious fluctuations in the market price of the latter are likely enough to embarrass the promoters from time to time. But this can scarcely be held to invalidate the soundness of the undertaking, and may be overcome or at any rate counteracted with careful management. A remark quoted from the *Choya Shimibun* is calculated to throw much graver doubt upon the eventual success of the promoters. It is stated

that their object in starting the manufactory is two-fold: first, to afford a means of livelihood to the *shizoku*, or gentry, and secondly to injure the import trade with foreign countries. This has a ring about it unpleasantly suggestive of Chinese policy. The legitimate objects of a manufactory are, we take it, to supply a want and at the same time bring in a reasonable profit to the promoters. If these two things are held in view, and the working of the factory carried on accordingly, there is a *prima facie* probability that the concern will pay. Legitimate enterprises promoted by legitimate means may be legitimately expected to prove successful. But if once a principle be admitted which from a commercial standpoint may be regarded as illicit, the plan of working into which the promoters will be betrayed cannot be such as to produce successful results. This we take to be sound doctrine. A bank which should be established with the prime object of giving employment to a number of disbanded ensigns, and in the hope of ruining other banks that are worked by experienced accountants, would not start on its career under very favourable auspices. That seems to be the principle which actuates the promoters of this Japanese spinning and weaving company, and if they carry it on accordingly they are not very likely to succeed in the second object attributed to them—the checking of the importation of cotton manufactures from abroad. The movement by which the "ex-retainers of petty military chieftains" are to be suddenly set down to the laborious and intricate work of spinning cotton, is characteristic to a certain extent of the social and political revolution which has passed over Japan during the past fifteen years; but while we hail any indication of a wish to beat swords into shuttles and spears into spindles, as a promising and healthy sign, the practical success attending any such endeavours must be always contingent upon sound commercial principles and a capacity for continuous hard work.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE conclusion of the war in Egypt, in itself a consummation devoutly to be thankful for, has nevertheless been the occasion of a most deplorable exhibition of absurdity on the part of the Archbishop of York. His Grace has composed a Thanksgiving for the success of British arms, which, one would think, could only be employed by a votary of the Tribal God worshipped by the Jews who massacred the Amalekites of old. All the papers we have yet seen are heavily "down" upon it. The prayer runs thus:—"We glorify Thee for the late victory granted to our Army, whereby, as in a moment, peace has been restored to Egypt, the highway between England and our Indian Empire has been made safe, and the pursuits of peace have already been resumed by the Egyptian people. Teach us to see that Thy hand hath done it, that Thou wast in the midst of our camp, to deliver us, and to give up our enemies before us."—As the *Spectator* truly remarks,

there is something positively ludicrous as well as sordid in instructing God as to what our British "interests" are. It asks whether, if Dr. Thomson had a son who was sick and recovered, His Grace would pray, "I thank Thee, O Lord, that my son has been restored to me, whereby my soul is rejoiced, and I have been saved his funeral expenses." Truth is cuttingly severe. The following extract from its article on the subject is rather long, but abridgment would spoil it:—

By the time the Archbishop gets through the prayer, he has, indeed, fairly got into a mess. Almost every blunder that could have been committed has been. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* observed, he has hazarded "a Ministerial statement" of the case. He has put forth a proposition about the inevitable character of the war, officially denied by the whole of the Tory party, as well as by most Radicals. Like any Levitical Jew, he has claimed the Almighty as the partial British God, engaged in scattering and slaughtering thousands of men who may have been—and we know in some cases were—actuated by feelings of as true, or even truer, patriotism and reverence for the Deity than the raw recruits who shot them down. Having got thus deep into the mud in his letter, when he comes to the prayer he proceeds to throw off the last disguise of religious phraseology, and drops into the style of the newspaper correspondent at the seat of war. The news of which the Almighty has now to be informed is a little stale, but at least it is sensational. "The highway" (so this invocation assures the Deity) "between England and our Indian Empire has been made safe," and then that in the exalted regions to which the Archbishop's telegram is addressed there may be no longer the slightest cause for anxiety or doubt, his Grace assures England's Celestial partisans that "the pursuits of peace have already been resumed by the Egyptian people!" This helpless drifting from the Charybdis of politics into the Scylla of blasphemy is truly a slight fit to make angels weep. But it merely shows into what sad straits an able and well-meaning Prelate is in danger of falling when he finds himself forced into a thoroughly false position.

"I should pray," continues the writer, "that the English patriot might learn to love his poor Egyptian brother better than his Egyptian bonds . . . that we might secure what is necessary to our own rights without having recourse to arms, and that our minds might be guided to see the difference between a policy of bluster and a policy of strength." The *World* gives the following good story apropos of the capture of Arabi Bey:—

"A gentleman on a walking tour through Staffordshire passed the other day the village of Saudon, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby. Being footsore, he was glad to be picked up by a local gardener who was driving along the road. The gentleman, anxious to make himself agreeable to his driver, chatted with him about recent events, and at length said, "Well, they've caught old Arabi at last, and got him safe in prison." The man dropped his reins, and, with tears in his eyes, said, "Do you mean to tell me that they've taken Lord Harrowby to prison at his time of life?—him such a good laudlord too! No, I won't believe it!"

The *Saturday* is by no means a brilliant number. It contains an amusing article on 'Safety in Names,' embodying some very curious information respecting the superstitions attaching to nomenclature in Burma and Siam; and a chatty paper on 'Mid-Autumn.' But it is dry upon the whole. Among its reviews is one dealing with Vols. VII, XII, and XIII of the Sacred Books of the East, in which a very comical list of offences against Buddhist morality is given. Among the sins thus enumerated are allowing one's robe to be washed by a nun who is not a relative; getting a new alms-bowl before the old one has lasted six years, or been broken in less than five places; poking another person with the finger; frightening a monk; bathing oftener than twice in four weeks, and having one's chair made higher

than six inches. "When it comes to reciting the Rules of Discipline," says the reviewer, "it is a wonder how the venerable ones kept their countenances." Here are a few of these queer regulations:—

11. "Not with loud laughter will I go amidst the houses." This is a discipline which ought to be observed.
15. "Without swaying my body about will I go amidst the houses." This is, &c.
21. "With my arms not akimbo will I go amidst the houses." This is, &c.
34. "With equal curry will I eat the alms placed in my bowl." This is, &c.
36. "Neither the curry nor the condiment will I cover up with rice, desiring to make it nicer." This is, &c.
40. "Into round mouthfuls will I make up my food." This is, &c.
53. "Without licking my bowl will I eat." This is, &c.

The *Pall Mall Budget* publishes a letter addressed by the late Charles Darwin to a young student at Jena, in whom the study of Darwin's books had raised religious doubts. The lady who sends it to the *Budget* thinks its publication will not be altogether irrelevant "at a time when priests of various creeds are claiming Darwin for their own." It runs as follows:—

SIR,—I am very busy, and am an old man in delicate health, and have not time to answer your questions fully, even assuming that they are capable of being answered at all. Science and Christ have nothing to do with each other, except in as far as the habit of scientific investigation makes a man cautious about accepting any proofs. As far as I am concerned, I do not believe that any revelation has ever been made. With regard to a future life, everyone must draw his own conclusions from vague and contradictory probabilities. Wishing you well, I remain, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DARWIN.

Down, 5th June, 1879.

The *Spectator* has a very remarkable article on 'Mental Impenetrability,' which seems another phrase for the 'invincible ignorance' of Catholic theologians. The writer gives some very forcible illustrations of his theory, showing the apparent impossibility of certain minds to accept certain creeds. The subject has a religious bearing, of course, but the phenomenon alluded to is found in nearly all departments of mental economy. For instance:—

Christianity was founded by Jews, preached by Jews, died for by Jews, yet Jews are the only people living directly and always within its influence, upon whom, in eighteen hundred years, that creed has made no impression at all. They have shown themselves the most receptive of races of all systems of thought, except that single one. There are probably more Jew Kantians than Jew Christians. Christianity is Asiatic, yet between it and most Asiatic races there seems to exist some invisible wall, capable of being pierced, for it is pierced for individuals, yet as a whole as durable as adamant.

And here, again:—

The Catholic missionary tells his hearers, and, as far as we know, believes, that the Hindoo of Canara who has been taught Christianity for years disbelieves it because he is perverse, his will being antagonistic; but when an Irish Catholic is assailed by Protestant arguments, yet remains under difficult circumstances a Catholic, that is not the priest's explanation at all. The Mahomedan refuses, in Christian judgment, to believe Christianity; but in the same judgment the Christian does not refuse to believe Mahomedanism,—he only does not believe it. He says of himself, he cannot, and it is true; and so far as human observation can detect, that is also true of the great mass of impenetrability to certain religious ideas which, if we care at all about religion, so perplexes, and sometimes irritates us all. The refusal is involuntary, not voluntary; a failure not of will, but of power.

These extracts give only an idea of what may be called the heads of the article in question, which is too long and elaborate for summary. But it is one which will

well repay perusal, whether we agree with the writer or not. Mr. Charles Strachey addresses an able letter to the *Spectator* on the opium question. It concludes as follows:—

Our Indian Empire is now in the extraordinary position of being able to raise a large revenue without imposing one penny of taxes on her own subjects, and we are asked by the opponents of the opium trade to throw away this immense advantage, in consequence of arguments which are for the most part doubtful, if not entirely untenable. It is easy to rouse the British public into the sort of righteous indignation which dubs its followers as "moral," and its adversaries indiscriminately as "immoral," and then proceeds, on very insufficient evidence, to declare its intention of being thoroughly "moral," and letting all vile pecuniary matters slide! On the other hand, it is hard to persuade the public that questions of this kind between nation and nation really bear little parallel with questions between man and man; and there seems some reason now to fear the committal of a gigantic blunder, in consequence of the attempt to solve a great question by mere common-sense.

To which the editor replies—"We cannot admit that benefit to our own subjects is an excuse for robbing the Chinese,"—and so on. It is not necessary to follow up this well-worn controversy. The literary reviews of this week's *Spectator* are good, but we have no space for fuller reference to them. For the same reason we reluctantly pass over much that is interesting in the *Athenæum*, confining ourselves to our usual reproduction of items from the column of Literary Gossip:—Messrs. Longman & Co. are about to publish an important work by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell on the life of Don John of Austria. Attracted to this subject while occupied with the preparation of his 'Cloister Life of Charles V.,' the author bestowed upon it almost incredible pains for nearly thirty years. The MS., which was recast and rewritten more than once, was privately printed, and further corrections and additions were afterwards made. To illustrate the work he got together a collection of portraits, engravings of statues, gems, ships, weapons, and alphabets, which may be regarded as unique. The whole of this great collection will be used in the illustration of the large paper edition, which will be issued in two volumes folio, and of which only one hundred and fifteen copies will be printed. Another edition will be published subsequently in the usual library form, at a price which may render the work accessible to readers generally.—Mr. Loftie, who has been engaged for some years past upon a history of London, has just brought his task to a conclusion. Part of the work is already in print and will be published during the ensuing season by Mr. Standard. The first volume will deal with the city only. Mr. Loftie is the first to make use of the records printed by the late Mr. Riley, and to weave them into a continuous narrative of the origin and growth of the municipality. In the second volume the history of Westminster will be given.—The first part of Mr. Anthony Trollope's new novel 'The Land Leaguers,' having reference to Irish life of the present time, will appear in *Life* on November 15th. A second edition of Mr. Alexander Ireland's 'Memoir of Emerson' will shortly be published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The volume will contain much new matter, including an *éloge* by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and will be enriched by three autotype portraits of Emerson. It is said that the family of P. J. Proudhon have recently discovered a manuscript of his bearing of title 'Le Césarisme et l'Histoire.' They propose to publish it.—We may add, in conclusion, that M. Terrier de la Couperie publishes a somewhat caustic rejoinder to Dr. Legge's last letter on the 'Yi King,' and that the Editor has summarily closed the corres-

pondence. The controversy, however, is of a highly interesting nature, although in view of the imminent appearance of M. de la Couperie's book we still hold to our opinion that it is premature.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* comes in for a severe drubbing on account of an article contained in the last number about Voltaire, by a person of the name of Knox. We should think that the strictures of the *Pall Mall* upon this production would make Mr. Knowles smart even more than his contributor. The paper criticised certainly seems a little out of place. For people who know nothing about the brilliant old Frenchman, and who never read Parton or Denoisteres, it may be interesting enough. But then readers of the *Nineteenth Century* are not generally supposed to need teaching on such subjects. The *Pall Mall* is mightily indignant. "The *Nineteenth Century* is a periodical of the very first rank, and Voltaire is a subject of the very first order. Yet this first-class periodical publishes an essay on this first-class subject which for crudity, incompetence, and pretension would have amazed us in the newspaper of an unsettled territory in Western America." Are we really so backward, the writer goes on to ask, as to need "a few lines" from an unknown writer to remind us that Voltaire was a remarkable man, and that we ought to be curious about him? "The critic ought to know that talk of this sort about one of the first figures in literature is a little fatuous." Mr. Knox makes no secret, either, of his want of preparation to deal with his subject. In referring to events he uses such phrases as "If my memory serves me," "I think," and so on. "If his memory serves him!" exclaims the *Pall Mall*. "Why not buy a primer, or take down a biographical dictionary?... What business has a critic to come before the public lolling and lounging in this sort of way in his slippers and dressing-gown?" It is almost worth while reading the essay to enjoy the cut-up of it afterwards. The *Nineteenth* contains one paper which is of deep interest. It is called 'Faith and Unfaith,' by C. Kegan Paul. The writer's argument is that the religious question will soon be straitened to a controversy between absolute materialism and Catholicism. No half-way house will be possible. He points out the inconsistency of many Protestant articles of belief very strikingly. We cannot take a bird's-eye view of so extended a subject; but the following sentences will give an idea of the writer's method:—

When an eager controversialist laughed at Cardinal Newman because he did not at once refuse credence to the statement that a healing virtue still attaches to an oil said to have flowed from the bones of St. Walburga, his standing as a clergyman would scarce have permitted him categorically to deny the story in the Book of Kings that a dead man was raised to life so soon as his body touched the bones of Elisha, into whose sepulchre it had been lowered. If the new dispensation be, as all Christians maintain, superior to the old, a saint living under the graces and gifts of the Gospel might be expected to have more, not less, inherent virtue than a prophet-dervish of the former faith. If it be claimed for the holy coat at Têves, for the sacred thorn of Paris, for fragments of the true cross, that miracles are wrought by their agency, objectors have scarce an obvious right still to believe the statement in the Acts of the Apostles that to the sick were borne handkerchiefs and aprons which had touched the body of Paul, that healing might and did result; or that other, how folk too weak to walk were carried into the streets, that the shadow of Peter passing by might fall upon and invigorate them.

And here again, touching on another branch of the same question:—

Of all the absurd notions which ever obtained large sway over the human mind, perhaps the most singular is that a Supreme Being, who for ages had spoken to men by direct communication, or by ministers and prophets having a special gift of his own Spirit, who at the last sent his Son with a message, should, when he recalled that Son, have simply put the record of all these transactions in a book and given to none any authoritative power of interpretation. Conceive a codification of the laws of the realm, without judges to declare, interpret, and administer, or a work on medicine which, without training, without study of physiology or anatomy, every one should understand as he pleased; yet an uninterpreted Bible is more incoherent, more monstrous than either of these. It unfolds to the untrained eye contradictory statements, and upholds for admiration and pattern states of society and theories of morals wholly alien to our own, and to others approved by itself. But the claim of the Catholic Church, that in all points of faith it has divine guidance, and therefore speaks with authority, is intelligible, and it would seem involved in the very idea of a living, active, yet unseen and unheard ruler, that there should be some interpreter of his will to men.

The *Spectator* contains a curious account of the precautions adopted on the occasion of the Czar's visit to Moscow. The day and hour of the visit were kept secret. Every cellar *en route* was searched. Householders were forbidden by decree to go to their windows or to stand on their balconies. The effect of all this was strange to a degree. We read that Their Majesties were well received, but the tremendous impression seemed to weigh down all beholders—though where or who the beholders can have been we are not told—that, despite all precautions, the carriage and its occupants might at any moment be blown into space. "It was clear that the Emperor and Empress were performing their duty with the feelings of captives ordered to walk the plank. Yet a word from the Emperor would have caused the execution of any man there, or raised him to the front rank of the Empire. Talk of Damocles! He should have sat out the chance of an Orsini bomb for an hour, with half-a-million of eyes watching his demeanour." The *Spectator* would not be the *Spectator* if it did not devote an elaborate article to Mr. Darwin's letter on a Future State. Its arguments are ingenious, if perhaps a little forced. Another article on a more popular subject deals with Phiz's illustrations of Boz. "Where Phiz fails as the illustrator of Dickens it is because he has to illustrate a failure; he never missed the humour of the author, because he always felt it; the sentiment he probably despised." The following anecdote illustrates Dickens's failure as an interpreter of his own characters:—

When Mr. Dickens was making his last tour in the United States, the following incident occurred at one of the Western towns, where he gave a series of readings. The programme included the trial scene from "Pickwick;" a very large and attentive audience was assembled, and all seemed pleased, with the exception of one individual, a burly and emphatic person, who, accosting a member of the Reader's party, inquired whether the gentleman to whom he had been listening was really Mr. Dickens? "Certainly, that is Mr. Dickens," was the reply. "He who wrote 'Pickwick'?" "Ys, the same." "Then you just tell him," said the aggrieved questioner, "that he knows no more about Sam Weller than a cow knows about plating a shirt!" How often has one heard the same thing (not so graphically expressed) said by disappointed listeners to the heavy, lumpy drawing rendering of the "Sam" of whom one has so totally different an idea, by the humourist to whom we are accustomed to think ourselves entirely indebted for him! That Sam could never have "bestowed a wink the intense significance of which passes description" on anybody, or been capable of catching the tone of the "friendly swarthy" of the Bath footman. That Sam was a bores, vulgar lout, needing a great deal of room to

turn himself round in, and no more like the smart fellow who plays a return match with Job Trotter in Mr. Nubble's kitchen, than the Single Gentleman of the "Old Curiosity Shop" is like the pathetic figure of Master Humphrey seated in the corner by the Clock, though the identity of these two is indicated to the reader in a passage which both the author and the illustrator seem to have overlooked.

The *Spectator* is rich in critiques of poetry. Mr. Butler's 'Amaranth and Asphodel: Songs from the Greek Anthology,' is very highly spoken of. The translations are divided into four parts, entitled respectively 'Songs of the Love of Women,' 'Songs of the Love of Nature,' 'Songs of Death,' and 'Songs of Hereafter.' This is from the second category, part of a poem called The Poet in Spring:—

Now to the cluster-laden god of wine
Glad clamours rise from swains upon whose
locks

Rich blooms of many-berried ivy twine;
Now bees—whose birth is from the mouldering
ox,
So saith the legend—'neath their straw-built
domes

Ply cunning handiwork, and shape amain
Their waxen glory of fresh-molten comb;
Now all the bird-class lift a cleared-voiced
strain.

At sea the halcyon, swallows round the eaves,
Swans by the brookside, nightingales amid
the leaves.

The *Saturday* deals in an able manner with Mr. Giles's 'Historic China.' It gives him full credit for the charm of his style, and the masterly way in which he writes an essay; but administers to him a smart rap or two over the knuckles for the inconsistencies of statement, and, indeed, inaccuracies, which here and there mar the effect of his book. As the critic quaintly puts it, Mr. Giles shows a most unfortunate disposition to battle with facts. "The colour of the chameleon would not be a more difficult point to settle than the real facts on which Mr. Giles sometimes bases his opinions." And here again:—"Just as we recognise without grave fault-finding that in hasty sketches from nature lines are occasionally introduced which find no counterpart in the original, so it is perhaps unreasonable to notice the wanderings from strict accuracy contained in essays such as those before us. They have all the appearance of having been dashed off hastily with an eye to effect, and with no excessive care for thoroughness or consistency." That is always the trouble with Mr. Giles, whom we regard nevertheless as being the most attractive writer now alive on matters connected with China. The *Athenaeum* reviews Dr. Graetz's 'Kritischer commentar zu den Psalmen.' To appreciate this article to the full it is necessary to know Hebrew. Still some of the Dr. Graetz's emendations are interesting, although not endorsed by the critic. The original of the expression "Kiss the Son" both he and his author agree in condemning as inaccurate, but unfortunately we are not told what Dr. Graetz's new rendering is—at least, it is only given in Hebrew. The following paragraph however appeals to everybody:—

It is rather discouraging to see, from the rules and examples quoted in full details by Dr. Graetz, how carelessly copyists worked at their task of copying the sacred books. They committed errors through confusing sounds, through the graphic similarity between letters, through transposition of letters, through omission and addition of words and letters, and through wrongly separating the words. These causes are not due to Dr. Graetz's imagination, but are for the most part admitted by the early Jewish grammarians, and by some even of the Masorets. What a field for guesswork is left by these irregularities can be seen in the present commentary, where Dr. Graetz, resting partly upon early translations and partly on conjecture, suggests emendations and supplementary words which will horrify the orthodox reader and astonish the critic.

We conclude with some selections from the literary Gossip.—The Rev. Dr. James Martineau is understood to be arranging materials for a work of an autobiographical character.—Miss Braddon's Christmas novel, written for the next issue of the *Mistletoe Bough*, will be called 'Flower and Weed.'—Messrs. Joseph Hutton's new novel 'A Modern Ulysses' will be commenced in to-day's *Leeds Mercury*.—A novel called 'A Chelsea Householder,' announced by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., is, we understand, by a new writer.—'Study and Stimulants' is the title of a work in preparation by Mr. A. Arthur Read.—Mr. William Brown, of Edinburgh, will issue immediately reprints of 'Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott,' by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the 'Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition against Scotland,' which was originally printed in 1782. Two hundred and fifty copies of each of the books, which have long been out of print and scarce, will be printed on vellum paper.—Messrs. Abel Heywood & Son, of Manchester, have in the press a Lancashire story with the title of 'Acquitted though Guilty.' It will be dedicated to the Earl of Derby.—Prof. S. Seal is to lecture at University College, Gower Street, on Tuesday and Thursday next. The subjects are: (1) 'The Chronology of Buddhism illustrated from Passages in the Chinese Version of the Tripitaka; (2) 'The Effect produced on Later Buddhism by Foreign Trade with India.'

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

After a number of dark, murky, chilly days, a slight drizzle of rain began to fall early on the 14th, which turned into sleet and small hail-stones, and finally into snow by 8 a.m., which continued to fall in very large flakes—and heavily, for Tientsin—all day. It melted rapidly at first, but before long all nature was wrapped in a soft white sheet. It lay about two inches deep on the ground, but must have actually fallen to the depth of nearly half a foot. It is fine for the winter wheat, and will do much towards ensuring a good crop.

We learn that a telegraph line from here to Pao-ting Fu is to be constructed ere long. All the material is on hand, and work will commence shortly. The Chinese are macadamising the Taku road, from the city side of the British concession, towards the city. Materials are collected, and work is being done as far as the village of Ma-chia-kou, a distance of perhaps two li. Judging from the present rate of speed, it will be done some time, but it would puzzle 'Old Probabilities' to predict when.

We learn that P. G. von Möllendorff, Esq., formerly German Consul at Tientsin, then at Shanghai, and recently Adviser and Interpreter to H.E. Li Hung-chang, has been appointed to organise a Customs service in Corea, with the rank of Inspector-General. He proceeds to Corea at once. 16th Nov.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The floods of last July and August did immense damage—more than can ever be known. Hou-land, crops and human life all suffered and are still suffering. At the present time, north of the river and not far from this city, hundred and thousands of Chinese acres are more or less submerged. The official road from this place to Wu-ting Fu is in places absolutely impassable. Only last week, I travelled over

a narrow piece of raised land; on the one side, the muddy swollen waters of the Huang Ho, on the other, an immense sheet of shallow water, for miles and miles covering a rich and thickly settled farming country. Though the banks of the Yellow River are still well filled, the waters have fallen considerably, but the danger has by no means passed. It seems to me that the water of two rivers must be in this one bed. The wearing away of the land has been terrible. The high embankments in some places have been undermined and carried away, leaving the low lands at the mercy of the flood. Small boats may now be seen where last May were only the plough and the barrow.

Did it ever occur to some of your readers connected with shipping, and interested in the opening up of the interior, that at such times ordinary-sized river steamers could easily cross the Bar and ascend the Yellow River for a long distance? At the present time, at Ts'i Hoh (40 li west) may be seen large sea-going junks, loading with cotton, wheat, &c. The authorities are trying to do what they can to bank up the river where the break has been most serious. Large numbers of men are at work night and day.

So much silver was put on the market some two weeks ago for which "cash" was demanded that the price of silver went down almost to the rates of the famine year, and copper cash, on account of the bad roads, was actually more in demand than silver. The autumn crops are generally very good, and the people are planning for the future. Theatres are very common, especially near the river. Supplications for relief are offered to the river and other gods because the water has come, and in other places, within sight and sound, thanksgivings etc. because it has not come; but both are utterly powerless to remove or to prevent.

31st Oct.

VLADIVOSTOK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the first of November Vladivostok woke up to find itself in winter dress, from a heavy fall of snow which occurred during the night. Thanks, however, to the southerly winds and rain which followed, Jack Frost has been beaten back for a time and taken his white coat along with him. But still there is no mistaking that we must prepare to receive our old enemy, the cold; and all our weapons, consisting of double windows, furs, firewood etc., etc., have already been looked up from their several strongholds. Game, it seems, will be plentiful this year, specially pheasants, of which many a good bag has been brought home by our local sportsmen.

In spite of the lateness of the season the harbour is looking quite gay. Of men-of-war, we have at present the *Africa*, *Tungus*, *Fermak*, *Abreck*, and *Vostok*; of merchant steamers the *Nishni-Novgorod*, *Vladivostok*, and *Appin*, besides three sailing vessels. The *Nishni-Novgorod* arrived only last night. On board of her are some pioneers of the Menonites emigrants who are expected next spring. The *Vladivostok* has now honoured us with her presence for some three months, during which time about the only sign of life we have had from her is the sound from a French horn performed upon by somebody on board. The tune played is confidently asserted to be 'A Life on the Ocean Wave.'

During the summer a boat was captured by some pirates in the immediate neighbourhood of Vladivostok. A small steamer with soldiers on board succeeded in overtaking and capturing the robbers, but not however without wounding the steersman through the neck. The robbers had tied up and drowned the crew, six men, and as they saw their capture was

unavoidable they threw their wincheters overboard. All the robbers were brought to Vladivostok, and the man wounded through the neck by a shot from a Russian soldier was taken to the hospital, where he was cared for. A short time ago, when the fellow was nearly recovered, he was taken out for an airing, escorted by a guard with fixed bayonets and charged guns. The convalescent was dressed in the hospital garb, consisting of a long gray cloak; and on the way he suddenly turned round upon the gallant soldier, threw his cloak over his head, and, twisting it round, made it securely fast. After accomplishing this feat he made himself scarce and has not been heard of since, notwithstanding the earnest enquiries of anxious friends. It seems the fellow is a robber of some notoriety, as a reward of 2,000 taels is the honour bestowed on his head by the Chinese authorities.

With European news we are at present well furnished by a new company,—the Northern Telegraph Agency—a kind of Russian Reuter. It supplies every day between 200 and 400 words. The news is of course very much sifted through the censorship, and comes mostly from Russia herself, but still it is not uninteresting to receive home advices in such a quantity every day. These telegrams have brought a good deal of information about swindling and the red tapery abuses so common in Russia, which formerly were kept very dark, even if they were discovered at all; but now they seem to be sought out with great assiduity and punished severely. To hang up the small thieves and let the great ones run is a state of affairs not found in Russia alone, but it seems now that the new government is determined to treat the great and small ones alike, at least according to their deserts. The latest case is quite a curiosity. A ring makes a contract to supply a certain amount of firewood to the Government at a price which not even the members of the ring would call low; they cut the wood in the Government's own forests, without paying anything for it, at least not to the Government,—for how the pockets of the civil officers, whose duty it was to protect the forest, were lined, will only later be known. Of the rest of the news brought us from this source which might have interest for your readers I give the following:—Winter is already pretty severe in Russia proper, but Irkutsk on the contrary seems to have enjoyed a very mild autumn. In Petersburg they had—9° Réaumur, while Irkutsk could show +15°. The Volga had been frozen up and 200 river-steamers hindered in reaching their destinations with their several cargoes of cereals, so that much anxiety was felt about subsequent lack of supply at proper places. Further advices however report that the Volga has again broken up, and the steamers all succeeded in reaching their destinations. The Transit-trade over the Caucasus and the ports of Poli and Batoum from Central Asia, which has hitherto been free, will now have to pay duty. This duty, besides several other minor taxes, has been put in force on account of the peasants and poorer classes having been relieved from the proportionately heavy taxes they formerly had to pay.

Our Musical Society will hold their first family evening on Thursday next. As another winter preparation to keep warm we may perhaps mention the large number of weddings that are to come off shortly, under which we note the marriage of a former Shanghai resident to a Russian lady.

Weather disagreeable, one storm relieving the other from all points of the compass; but I hope still to be able to send you a letter or two before we are frozen up again. Au revoir!

S.S.S.

7th Nov.

HONGKONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had quite a series of catastrophes since last I wrote you. On Sunday three houses destroyed by fire in Taiping-shan; Monday, a boiler-explosion, the steam-launch *Feiung* blowing up and killing five Chinese; Tuesday morning early one of the houses burned two days before collapsed, and the falling walls made a wreck of the adjoining house, killing several Chinese and injuring many more. It is strange that the explosion of the *Feiung* did not damage the crowds of Chinese craft in the immediate vicinity; for the boiler of the launch went under the Canton steamboat wharf, the funnel flew over the roofs of the houses on the Praya, and has not been heard from since, while the greater part of the launch was carried opposite the Harbour-master's office and sunk about one hundred yards from the shore.

Some complaint was made on the occasion of the fire last Sunday. It seems that fifteen minutes elapsed between the time of the alarm and the arrival of the first engine on the spot. The delay was explained by the inability to collect sufficient men to pull the heavy engines along. At any rate, proper precautions should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a delay, for a fire in Hongkong can assume great dimensions in a quarter of an hour. Then the authorities have certainly been at fault in not seeing that the walls of the burned houses were in a very dangerous condition. The accident which happened yesterday morning could have been easily avoided, if prompt steps had been taken for the demolition of the ruined walls. As it is, a considerable destruction of property, if not of human life, is still imminent, unless the houses are speedily razed.

The two performances of the Buffs' Amateur Dramatic Corps have fallen out rather tamer than was expected. Hongkong is deservedly renowned for private theatricals, and the Amateur Dramatic Corps has gained a great name for itself; for this reason our audiences are perhaps rather more critical than those of other colonies, and when a performance is announced in the Theatre Royal we expect something really good. The actors were thoroughly acquainted with their parts—a delightful trait of our colonial Thespians—and played with much spirit, but the humour of the pieces fell rather flat.

Quiet seems to be restored in Kowlung, but it is thought that a fresh outbreak on the part of the secret organisations is to be apprehended. According to our local press affairs are in reality more serious than they seem, and we should be prepared for the worst. I think however that we have not a few terrorists among us who are somewhat too eager to credit the warlike propensities of the savage disturbers of peace and good order.

The Lawn Tennis Championship promises to be very well contested. It is rather too early yet to name the probable victor, but I think the victory rests between Messrs. Alford and Bird. The latter gentleman, in especial, won his first honours in capital form.

The cold weather has set in, and we have had several chilly days recently. Long, brisk walks have become very pleasurable, and well repay the pedestrian. Hongkong has some really beautiful scenery, especially in the hills beyond San-ki-wan; but there are very few who know anything about the beauties of our insular scenes, as the greater part of our colonists are content to gaze for ever on the Pokofum Reservoir from the Umbrella Gap, or to catch a glimpse of distant islands from the Peak.

8th Nov.

The recent fires in Hongkong and Canton have disclosed an alarming spirit of incendiarism prevalent among the lower classes of Chinese. In Canton the discontent of the people has risen to a very high pitch; trade is very poor, the Government officials even more than usually rapacious, and the heavy taxes on import goods are a cause of universal dissatisfaction. Then the harvest promises to be exceptionally poor, the ears of grain are small, and the quality of the little rice harvested will be very inferior. The long-continued drought has completely dispirited the petty farmers around Canton, and what this, and with the widespread dissatisfaction within the city gates, we may look for frequent outbreaks of the unruly spirits. Unfortunately, the tastes of the desperadoes seem to run in favour of setting afoot wholesale conflagrations, with the soothing prospect of unlimited loot. The loss of personal property, nay of human life, matters little to them; at all times ready for acts of violence, the rapacity of the officials, the falling-off of trade, and the scanty harvest have given ample excuse for their recent deeds. Not that I pity those desperate characters who are at all times eager to sow dissension and discord among the masses, but the great body of the people who listen to their counsels,—conscious of suffering heavy wrongs at the hands of those who should protect them,—calls for my ready sympathy. Put for instance a city of Europeans—I won't say Irishmen—in similar circumstances; would they think of tolerating for an instant the injustice daily done to the Cantonese? Not they only, but all Europe would be in arms against the oppressors. When will China learn that only evil can ever come of a policy which keeps corrupt officials, unjust magistrates, and tyrannical governors in office? The occasional fining of an official or the deposition of a magistrate cannot make amends for the years of trouble and annoyance which they have given to those under their unscrupulous jurisdiction.

Another sore point is the blockade fleet of the Hoppo. The vessels composing this doubtful flotilla are nothing more than conveniences for furthering the smuggling operations of the officials. It is true that the ostensible excuse for the maintenance of this fleet is to prevent opium smuggling and the like between Hongkong and Canton; it is true also that they confiscate yearly goods to the amount of 300,000 taels, although quite twice as much as that passes into Canton in safety. But what of the brave supporters of the import taxes themselves? "It is alleged by the Cantonese," says the *China Mail*, "that much smuggling is carried on by certain vessels of the flotilla, but possibly this assertion may refer to the occasional shipment and delivery of confiscated goods and opium." However this assertion does not refer to any shipment of confiscated articles; it is a shameful fact that the very vessels engaged to prevent the illegal introduction of untaxed goods are the very worst smugglers of all. Through a singular train of circumstances flagrant instances of this kind have been brought to my notice, and I am in a position to state most positively that smuggling is done en gros by nearly every vessel of this blockade fleet. More, the confiscated goods are only in part delivered up, and the frauds on the Government are endless.

We can easily trace the cause of all this. After the unfortunate Page case (in which one of our barristers made a very poor figure) it was practically impossible for a European to command a revenue cruiser, for his only duty was rendered so difficult by conflicting instructions and the decision in the Page case that his continuance in office would have been a complete farce. The few European commanders, in consequence, retired, and the vessels were placed in the hands of Chinese who were for the

most ignorant of the practical details of their duty, and one and all creatures of unscrupulous officials. What could be the only natural result of such a step? To pretend ignorance of the utter inability and corrupt nature of the present commanders is worse than folly. In Hongkong, again, the blockade system is supported by "a most aggressive and notorious combination of certain men, well known to the authorities as mischievous, disreputable, and thoroughly bad." Can the *China Mail*, or any other paper, really suppose that such men could possibly uphold the letter of the law without being contaminated by, and actively engaged in, the very evils they ostensibly endeavor to suppress? It is the old tale of 'set a thief to catch a thief,'—and the booty to the finder. "Modesty and moderation" are certainly not the prominent characteristics of this corrupt body of Chinese, any more than they are the inherent qualities of the system they support.

It is greatly to be regretted that the authorities of Hongkong are not aware of the inconsistency of allowing the gun-vessels to carry on the blockade in Hongkong waters. The port has ceased to be free all at once, and is on a par with every Chinese port along the coast. No treaty article can uphold, or even countenance, this direct infraction of the laws of a free port, and the men who have brought the blockade into our waters should be treated as unwelcome and unwholesome guests. It is a decisive infringement of the liberty of the port of Hongkong, and can only continue if our authorities choose to be unwarrantably blind.

14th November.

AMOY.

We hear that about 60 thieves have arrived in the city of Amoy, (it is suspected that they are from Tung-wa), and they are committing depredations every night among the wealthy Chinese; one of the thieves was severely wounded in the leg the night before last, but succeeded in making his escape over the roofs of neighbouring houses. It behoves the foreign community to be on their guard, as the thieves may land on the island any time during these dark nights, and we are sorry to hear that the services of the Manila watchmen are to be dispensed with.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation issued by Admiral Pêng and Taotai Sun at Amoy against killing cattle, dated 26th October, 1882:—

The slaughter of a plough-ox or the illicit keeping of cow-sheds for such a purpose are punishable by statute with two months' cangue and 100 blows of the heavy bamboo; the slaughter of more than one incurs a heavier punishment, namely the same as that inflicted for the stealing of oxen for the first offence, and for the second, transportation. For killing one's own ox the punishment is the cangue for one month and 80 blows. The statute further provides for the punishment of mandarins who fail to take notice of these offences.

The ox is thus honored above other beasts because he is annually offered to Confucius; and because of his services to man in ploughing, and the entire dependence of the husbandman on him, man should refrain from doing him harm.

In the markets and crowded streets of Amoy there are many persons who make a practice of buying and selling cattle for slaughter, despising the law in their greed for gain. The present warning is addressed to all such persons, who are informed that, with the exception of the foreigners on Kulangu, who, exempted from our laws, can still buy cattle for their own consumption, all soldiers and people of every condition, must strictly obey the law and turn from their former errors; and must no longer slay the labouring ox

to get a profit. All cow-sheds and beef-shops must be closed within three days from the issue of this proclamation, and persons who shall disobey or still slaughter oxen, shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. The severest punishment will also be inflicted on all *ti-paous* or yamen employes who shall receive any bribe for concealing an offence.

We learn that there will be four Chinese soldiers and policeman, stationed as night-watch in each of the six beats chosen by the *Censuls*, and that they will be on duty four hours, there being two sets of men. The old patrol will be kept up besides and *weiyuans* will act as inspectors.

The Taotai seems determined to make the service a really efficient one.

The weather up river is reported as very cold, at Hai Mung you lose the warmth of the ocean.—*Amoy Gazette*.

FOOCHOW.

Cholera is rife in the Chinese quarters and many lives are said to have been lost through this epidemic.

We note that the ship called the *Gustav & Marie* is no longer a German barque, and that Captain Bahrsch is no longer her master. She has been condemned by the surveyors and was sold in public sale. The present owners are Messrs. Kaw Hong Take.

A fire broke out at Shui-po-meu, close to the East gate, on the night of the 4th instant, at one o'clock, when 120 houses were burnt down, and on the morning of the 5th another fire broke out at the South gate, where about 200 houses were burnt down. The latter fire originated through the carelessness of the cook, and five lives were lost. Loss in both cases is estimated at about 120,000 dollars.

We learn that the Methodist Mission has been strengthened by the long needed and expected re-enforcements in the persons of Rev. G. B. Syth and J. L. Taylor, M.D. and wife. Their principal work will be in connection with Anglo-Chinese College. The former will probably be placed in charge as soon as becomes sufficient familiar with the native local dialect, while Dr. Taylor is to devote himself to the work of organizing a Medical Department in the College as soon as feasible. They are both young and promising and we may premise for them a bright future of usefulness in their departments of missionary labor.

The narrow escape of one of the Foochow residents from mutilation and death, when recently attacked by a buffalo, reminds me of a somewhat similar experience to myself. "Twins many years ago, when I was young and charming," that being on a short visit to Foochow, I one day strolled barely away from the foreign residences. As fate would have it I came across a herd of seven buffaloes. To this day I have been unable to imagine what there was particularly obnoxious about me, but the huge beasts sniffed the air as if I smelt of brimstone; whereupon, in a trice, I crowded on all sail and did my best to increase the distance between myself and savage herd, which came thundering after me like a Roman phalanx, bent on reversing the process. I could "put the pace on" in those days, and did, until coming to the river I plunged in, and swam off to a boat. The buffaloes splashed in after me and only gave up the chase when the water reached their heads. Although the odds were so vastly against me, the ignominy of my flight and ducking was too much for me, and on returning to my friends I drew upon my imagination to account for my plight, keeping figuratively the buffalo element "well in rear," which physically I had barely succeeded in doing.—*Foochow Herald*.

CANTON.

The new Prefect of this City is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th instant. He hails from Shun Chau-fu, in Kwang-tung.

Signs of water are visible enough in the burnt up appearance of the country, although it still keeps very warm. No rain has fallen, though it is very urgently needed, and the mandarins here pray with regularity and fervour for a downpour. The price of rice has in consequence already advanced about five per cent.

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the usual order, which marks the change of season, for winter hats to be worn by the officials on and after the 8th instant.

The repairs to the central fort at Bocca Tigris, which have been going on for some time, were completed the other day, and the Authorities now, I presume, consider the fort to be in a good condition for defence if necessary.

Larceny in the streets, robberies from shops and houses, and kidnapping of children are all very prevalent just now in Canton. This may be taken as a proof not only of the incompetence of the guardians of the peace, but also of the poverty and distress existing in the city. In several instances lately children have been forcibly carried away in a most daring manner, and a large ransom asked for them by the kidnappers.

1st November.

The fire was completely suppressed at about nine o'clock on Tuesday night. It is now believed that about 800 houses have been destroyed, certainly more than was at first supposed. I am sorry to say that it was not altogether unaccompanied by loss of life, for several of the firemen were burned to death, and three hand engines were consumed owing to their getting jammed up in the narrow streets. About fifteen more persons were more or less injured by the falling in of walls and owing to the confusion prevailing, supply of water was lamentably short. The canal was destitute of water, and the wells are very empty. The house in which the fire originated was tenanted by a firewood and charcoal dealer, and it consequently got a good hold at the outset.—*Daily Press*.

9th November.

MACAO.

On Saturday last Senhor da Silva arrived here in the steamer *White Cloud*, having come out from Lisbon by the last French mail, to take up his post as Judge in this colony vice Senhor Braga d'Oliveira, who will, I hear, shortly proceed home, probably by the next French mail. During his stay here Senhor d'Oliveira has won the esteem and goodwill of the community, not only by the impartial discharge of his judicial functions, but also by his courtesy and affability in private to his numerous friends. I am sure they will all heartily unite in wishing him *bon voyage*, and prosperity in his future career. Senhor da Silva has been sworn in and taken his seat on the Bench.

Yesterday, being the birthday of His Majesty the King of Portugal, the usual reception was held at precisely three o'clock p.m. by His Excellency Senhor da Graça, the Governor, in honour of the anniversary. A guard of honour composed of the National Guard was drawn up in front of the Palace, while on the right and left a guard of artillery commanded by a captain were posted, with four guns, and on the hour striking the ceremony began, the band of the Police Force played the National Anthem, and the Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

At nightfall the illuminations commenced, and lasted until twelve o'clock. From the Public Gardens to Messrs. De Mello & Co.'s offices, painted bamboos were ranged, about three yards apart, and

surmounted by small flags of different nations. Between each bamboo were suspended on cords three Japanese lanterns, the long range of which looked extremely pretty, and shed a soft warm light upon the scene. An ornamental matchless was erected opposite to the Palace, in which the Band played at intervals. This erection was draped in white sheeting with a painted frontispiece on which His Majesty's portrait was displayed. Many private houses were also illuminated, most of them with Japanese lanterns. The British Consulate, in my opinion, was the most profusely and tastefully illuminated, but the Gremio Militar (Military Club) was also elegantly lighted up, and looked extremely well.

The Procuratura dos Negocios Sinicos was removed yesterday to a house attached to the Church of Santa Clara, and from to-morrow all the business connected with this department will be transacted in the new premises.—*Daily Press*.

1st November.

NAGASAKI.

H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Maggie* is still in harbour; she leaves again for Corea about the end of the ensuing week.

During Sunday night last, a native junk with about 400 piculs of benicake on board, mysteriously disappeared from the harbour without the knowledge and consent of the owners of the cargo, a local Chinese firm. The following day the result of enquiries led the Chinese to go in search of the missing junk, for which purpose they engaged Mr. Sutton's tow-boat, and, with a Japanese police officer and a Chinese Consular official on board, they decided upon first proceeding in the direction of Nomosaki, which, fortunately, proved to be the way the junk had taken, as in a short time they succeeded in finding the missing craft and cargo, returning with it in tow shortly after midnight.

On Sunday, the 15th ult., a sad accident occurred to the jolly-boat of the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s s.s. *Hiogo Maru*, by which the second engineer, John George Langford (a native of Brompton, Kent), the Chinese steward, and three native seamen, lost their lives. From the evidence elicited at the official enquiry, it appears that on the date in question, the *Hiogo Maru* was at anchor at Hanasaki, on the east coast of the island of Yesso; and about 10 a.m. the unfortunate boat, in charge of the second officer, accompanied by the second, with the Chinese steward and a crew of four Japanese, proceeded under sail to the s.s. *Tamawra Maru*, belonging to the same Co., lying off Tomoshiri, about three miles the northward, where they arrived safely. In the afternoon they started on the return journey, which, through the capsizing of the boat when about half-a-mile from the *Hiogo Maru*, ended fatally in the case of five of the seven on board, despite the strenuous efforts put forth to save them. The second officer was unconscious when rescued from the bottom of the boat. Mr. Langford had not been long in the Co.'s service, having, we hear, come out to Japan in H.M.S. *Comus*. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his loss under such sad circumstances will be deeply regretted by his friends and acquaintances. The decision of the Court of Enquiry was to the effect that the deceased, George John Langford, late second engineer of the Mitsui Bishi Steamship ship *Hiogo Maru*, came to his death through the accidental swamping of a boat in which he was sailing on the 15th October, 1882, and that he probably died through exhaustion and cold before he could be rescued, and that no blame attaches to anyone; every effort having been made by the master of the *Hiogo Maru* to come to his assistance.—*Rising Sun* 11th inst.

YOKOHAMA.

The Japanese in one respect resemble the ancient Athenians, in their craving after something new. Just now their eyes are being dazzled with the electric light, which is specially brought under the attention of the authorities by Mr. Potter, an agent of the Brush Company. We are told that it is being employed at Yokosuka and in several of the government departments, and in the other night the light was exhibited at Tokio, at the offices of Messrs. Okura & Co., Ginza, to the wondering gaze of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The *Japan Mail* expresses a hope that "the apathy of foreign residents in Yokohama may be so far removed that the Brush Electric Light Company may find it worth their while to fling the glare of their lights over the settlement." Of the realization of such a wish we think the probability is very remote. The apathy of the settlement is the result of want of money; business for a long period having been both unprosperous and unprofitable. There is no likelihood of sufficient money being subscribed to pay for the apparatus required, and to remunerate the patentees of the inventions which are essential to the establishment of the light, and the community would, we think, be unwilling to agree to pay a sufficient rate to remunerate the Brush, or any other Company, if they put up the works and kept them going for a per centage. Moreover, the Japanese authorities would be sure to create difficulties, owing to the amount of Government money invested in the gas works, the business of which would be most seriously diminished by the substitution of the electric system of lighting for that of gas.

The Freemasons of Yokohama gave a most enjoyable ball yesterday evening (9th), the occasion being the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is Grand Master of England. The Masonic Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and soon after nine o'clock the guests began to assemble there, where they were received by Mr. Dallas, District Grand Master, and the Reception Committee. Amongst those present were the Ministers of Great Britain, the Netherlands and of Spain, the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Germany, Italy, and Russia, the Governor of Kanagawa *ken*, the President of the *Saibansho*, the Commissioner of Customs, most of the members of the Consular Board, the officers of the men-of-war in port, &c. The *coup d'œil* was very striking, the gorgeous decorations of the Masons contrasting with the dresses of the ladies, the uniforms of the officers, and the more sombre costume of the male guests. The Imperial Marine Band was in attendance, and played a capital selection of dance music until midnight, when an adjournment was made for supper. Shortly afterwards the Tokio guests left for the capital by special train, but dancing was resumed by the majority of those present, and was continued until past 4 o'clock this morning, when the last of the tired guests wended their way home. The entertainment was throughout a most successful one, and the "craft" are to be congratulated on the result of their hospitable efforts, while the charities in whose behalf the ball was given, must benefit largely by the generosity of the givers of the *fête*.—*Japan Herald*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

September 3rd.—(1) A Decree, in answer to a Memorial from the Board of Civil Office to the effect that Tsung Kuo-ch'uan should be degraded two steps and removed to another office, commuting his punishment to loss of rank with retention in office (see *Gazette* of 25th August.

(2) A Decree, appointing Wên Shao-t'an, Senior Deputy Supervisor of Instruction.

(3) A Decree from the Empress-Dowager, ordering the Board of Revenue to issue Tls. 60,000 to each of the three provinces Anhui, Chêkiang and Kiangsi, to be taken from the autumn payment to the Palace, and, to prevent delay, to be meanwhile retained out of the subsidies due from these provinces. Abundant relief is to be afforded by the authorities in Kiangsu, Shantung, Hupei, Sâi-ch'uan, Fukien and Shansi which have also suffered from floods.

(4 and 5) Decrees appointing Yü-kun Grain Intendant in Kiangsi, and Li Chao-t'ang Director of the Banqueting Court.

(6) Memorial from Chang Chih-tung, reporting the abolition or curtailment of most of the public charges in Shansi, and the laying down of rigorous rules for the prohibition of presents and gifts in kind. The Memorialist observes that the dread of insufficient funds for their public business, added to the deductions from their salaries and allowances, drives the higher provincial officers to trust to presents from their subordinates on various occasions—such as the Three Great Festivals, the birthdays of the official and of his wife, and the four seasons. In Kiangnan, Fukien and other provinces, this burden on the lower officials has been removed by supplying the wants of the higher officers from other sources: but in Shansi, where no other funds are available, these charges must be reduced or abolished. In 1880 Wang Ting-an, fearing lest the poverty-stricken officials of Shansi would not be able to pay the old fees in full, instigated Pao-hêng, under the pretence of doing away with the unauthorised fees, to increase the charges on the lower magistrates by changing the fees into public charges, to be paid regularly in silver. This measure caused general complaint, and the Memorialist, on arriving at his post, found, on looking into the matter, that only in two districts had the alleged reduction of one-fifth taken place, while in the rest the fees had been reduced only one-tenth or one-twentieth, which, considering the increase in the weight and touch of the silver required, was really an addition to the burden. Further, the old fees were never paid in full, or on all the proper occasions, nor were the gifts in kind always accepted. Under the new system, on the other hand, officers were sent to collect the public charges, or the amount was stopped out of the subordinates' salaries etc. in the hands of their superiors. The Memorialist has done away with all the charges due to his office, together with the gate-fees and the like "squeezes," and has for the most part abolished the charges paid to the Judge Intendants and Prefects throughout the province. Twenty-five departments and districts of notable poverty which used to pay charges, have been released from payment; in five that are also poverty-stricken and have not hitherto paid them, the levy of all charges is for ever forbidden; to six *t'ing* outside the pass, freedom from payment is restored; in sixty-four *t'ing*, departments and districts which used to pay the charges and do not suffer from poverty, they are reduced one-half. The Memorialist has supplemented the salaries of those officials whose jurisdictions are poor, or who have suffered most loss from the reform, from the charges abolished in his own office. The yearly saving effected is reckoned at Tls. 78,916. The gifts in kind have been totally abolished.

(7) A Postscript Memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang, reporting that Yü-lu, Governor of Anhwei states that Ching-ch'ang, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wu-ts'ai Battalion, has been guilty of falsehood and concealment in his report of the balance of funds in his hands, and requesting that he may be deprived of his rank and brought to trial. This officer and a Captain named Kuo Ying-k'uei brought accusations against

each other, which led to an investigation.—Granted by Rescript.

(8) A Postscript Memorial from T'u Tsung-ying, denouncing various officers for avarice, senility, want of energy, or want of ability, and requesting their dismissal, compulsory retirement, degradation, or removal to other posts. (See *Gazette* of 8th August.

September 4th.—(1) Sung-pu, Secretary of the Office of Transmission, denounces Ying-shou, Secretary of the Manufacturing and Supply Department of the Imperial Household. The Memorialist observes that the Court lays great stress on economy, and everyone is aware of the general effort to reduce the important expenses of the Palace. At the present moment when the treasury funds are low and the position full of difficulties, the officials of the Household, whose office it is to administer the expenditure, should be especially cleanhanded. The Memorialist hears that Ying-shou, who was dismissed on account of his low, greedy nature, has again wormed himself into the service, and, by a hundred arts, strives to obtain the management of all the official duties he can. His rapacity is insatiable; he leagues himself with the official underlings by means of his servants; he draws money in excess, and exaggerates his expenditure; he is cunning in absorbing money, and his actions are at once deceitful and secret. The Memorialist fears that though his superiors have not found him out, such an unworthy official may not only, by engrossing an important office, inflict great damage on the finances, but may also encourage other degenerate officials to follow his example, and thus avarice will become a custom, and innumerable abuses be engendered. The Memorialist humbly requests an enquiry into Ying-shou's conduct by his superiors. (See *Gazette* of 6th August.)

(2) Another Memorial from Sung-pu, requesting that the misdeeds of En-t'ao and Chu Kuei-ch'ing, relatives of the clerk Han Shih-chieh who was last year denounced for interfering in the business of the Treasury of the Board after his term of office was over, may be brought to light and these extortionate clerks driven away. These two clerks are reported to have established a private office, where they exact fees from the officers who bring tribute money to the Capital. If these officers do not consent, they retain their despatches and so make them incur the penalty of exceeding the time allowed them, or else they report their silver deficient in weight. They had the luck to escape the law at the last investigation, and have become bolder in consequence. They practise what extortion they like whenever they receive or issue the pay of the forces. (See Decree of 6th August.)

(3) Memorial from Chang Shu-shêng denouncing the District Magistrate of An-p'ing, Liu Ch'ui-yin. A Censor having reported that the amount of Government service money exacted in Chihli was not truly and fairly reported, orders were given for a return of all the items hitherto included in it. It is now found that there has heretofore existed in An-p'ing a levy of money instead of 53 carts for coal and charcoal for the public examinations, in which were included the clerks' rations and their 'paper-fees.' The Magistrate, however, returned the member of carts as 100, though, on account of popular dissatisfaction, he afterwards changed the number to 53; he also returned the levy per cart as 29 *tiao* 750 *cash*, more than 400 *tiao* too much. Although the Magistrate is reported to have levied this excessive sum to supply the deficiency in the supplies for the examinations, and not have appropriated it himself, and although he has not received 320 *tiao* of it, which the Financial Commissioner ordered to be remitted, he has shown a want of compassion for the people, and a contempt for the laws, for which he

deserves punishment. His immediate dismissed is accordingly requested. (See Decree in *Gazette* of 6th August.)

(4) Mei Ch'i-chao reports the measures taken to provide against injury to the dykes from the rise of the Yellow River in the midsummer and autumn terms. New dykes have been built where necessary, embankments strengthened, and the river kept running in its proper course. Though all the dykes are now in good order the Memorialist has not relaxed his exertions, ordering his subordinates to lay in store of materials, inspect those already prepared, and strengthen every point where the dykes are low.

(5) Ts'ên Yü-ying reports the construction of embankments on the Ta-chia Stream in the North in the Prefecture of Formosa a cost of Tls. 71,980. The great dykes are made of fascines and iron-crates filled with stones, and have stood this year's floods uninjured, though the stream comes down from the mountains with great violence. The building of stone-towers at T'ai-lung, also in the northern prefecture, is likewise reported. They cost Tls. 6,900. The fortifications at the prefectural city are not yet completed. The gentry of the three districts of Tan-shui, Hsin-chu, and I-lan have contributed largely.—Noted.

September 5th.—(1) A Decree, in reply to various Memorials, directing the proper Yaméns to consider without delay the proposals for changes in the civil and military organization of the New Dominion.

(2) A Decree, in reply to a Memorial from the Censor, Ch'ên Ch'i-t'ai, who accuses Chou Jui-ch'ing, Director of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, of engrossing the management of the reports of expenditure from Yunnan, and Ts'ui Tsun-i, Grain Intendant of that province, and P'an Ying-chang, Prefect of Yung-ch'ang, with obtaining his support at the Board by bribery, when they came to the city with bills of exchange from Yunnan, commanding Li-shu and P'an Tsu-yin to enquire into the matter and report.

(3) The Board of Revenue, in a lengthy Memorial, agrees to the proposed limit of three *chang* beyond the boundary walls of each of the Ming Tombs, as the space within which no cultivation must be begun. Those dispossessed in consequence of being within this limit, who have title-deeds and are enrolled in the tax register, will have other land allotted them. The map sent in the first instance to the Board by Chou Chia-mei shows that the lands within the 100 paces radius amount to only a few *ch'ing*, while Li Hung-chang in his memorials declares the enforcement of total prohibition would effect 2700 *mu* or about 27 *ch'ing*. The Board suggests that the two Memorialists be called on to explain this discrepancy. The statement that the people at the Tombs have been guilty of no fraud or concealment, seems to the Board hard to substantiate. The amount of land-tax received from these lands is to be reported to the Financial Commissioner, and entered in the annual accounts submitted to the Throne, to avoid concealment on the part of the magistrate. (See *Gazette* of 3rd August.)

(4) In a Postscript Memorial, the Board of Revenue enumerates the cases in which Ch'êng-tuan unlawfully levied rent and extorted money from the people who cultivated land in the vicinity of the Ming Tombs; his illegal dismissal and appointment of guardians of the Tombs; his felling of trees on the land near the Tombs; and his appropriation of land from the rent of which sacrificial vessels etc. were supplied. For these acts and his simultaneous complaint to the Throne that others were encroaching on the land belonging to the Tombs, the Board requests that he be handed over to the Board of Punishments for the determination of a penalty. The illegal rents are done away with; the guardians are to continue to be selected by the Magistrate of Ch'ang-p'ing-chou; and the land for the support of the guardians,

which Ch'êng-tuan took away, is returned them. The Board supports the recommendation in Chang Shu-shêng's Memorial that Ch'êng-tuan should administer the sacrificial lands, of which he will be required to furnish an accurate map to the Magistrate. (See *Gazette* of 3rd August.)

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 13th November, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D Brand, W. H. Dalgliesh, R. A. Gubbay, C. J. Holliday, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, A. Myburgh, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ended 11th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Firewells.—Measurement of water in wells on 11th instant is submitted:—

MEASUREMENT OF WATER IN FIREWELLS IN THE ENGLISH AND HONGKOW SETTLEMENTS.

Number of Wells.	Situation of Well.	Depth of Well.	Depth of Water.
E. S. 6	Canton Road—West of Shanghai Road	12 3	10 1
10	Foochow Road—East of Shanghai Road	14 10	11 7
1	Fuhkien Road—North of Nanking Road	19 0	16 6
6	Hankow Road—West of Shanghai Road	11 8	9 3
10	Kiangse Road—North of Canton Road	11 9	8 5
6	Ningpo Road—East of Shanghai Road	13 7	10 4
6	Ningpo Road—East of Honan Road	11 6	7 10
10	Ningpo Road—West of Szechuen Road	14 5	11 0
1	Shause Road—South of Nanking Road	9 0	7 6
1	Nanking Road—West of Honan Road	11 0	9 4
1	Honan and Foochow Roads	12 0	11 8
1	Kiangse Road—North of Foochow Road	12 6	8 2
1	Kiangse Road—North of Nanking Road	13 0	9 7
1	Kinkiang Road—East of Szechuen Road	13 0	10 0
1	Szechuen and Foochow Roads	14 0	8 8
1	Szechuen Road—North of Peking Road	14 0	9 9
H. S. 6	Tientsin Road—North of Broadway	16 0	12 6
7	Hongkew Police Station	14 0	10 6

Markets.—The Inspector reports that during October the markets were well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food. The number of animals killed for foreign consumption was: oxen 581, sheep 1,015, calves 129, pigs 38, and at the greaseshops for native use: oxen 312, water buffaloes 310, sheep 7, and ponies 6.

The cattle in native dairies and the oxen in cattle sheds at Fah-sin-jao are free from any disease.

Electric Light.—Interference by Chinese Authorities.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 15th November, 1882.

Sir,—The Superintendent of Police has reported to the Council that runners from the Mixed Court have been visiting the dwellings of those Chinese in the Settlement who have adopted the electric light, warning them to discontinue its use.

The Council desire me to draw your attention and that of the Consular Body to what they consider an unwarrantable interference with the lawful avocations of Chinese residents in the Settlement, and one which may lead to disturbances, and they trust that the Consular Body will make such representations to the Chinese authorities as will prevent a repetition of such proceedings.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. WARD,
Chairman.

To Dr. Focke,
H.I.G. M.'s Consul-General,
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 16th November, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 15th inst. in which you draw my attention to the fact reported to you that runners of the Mixed Court have been visiting the dwellings of those Chinese in this Settlement who have adopted the electric light, warning them to discontinue its use, and request that the Consular Body would make such representations to the Chinese authorities as would prevent a repetition of such proceedings.

In reply, I beg to state that the matter referred to is already under the consideration of the Consular Body, who have informed the Taotai that they object to the position he has taken up with regard to the use of the electric light in Chinese houses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FOCKE,
His German Majesty's Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

To W. C. WARD, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

H.B.M. Gaol.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 9th November, 1882.

Sir,—The Municipal Council, having in view the necessity of providing additional prison accommodation to meet the contingencies caused by the rapid increase in the population of the Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang, have instructed me to enquire of you whether H.M.'s Government would be willing to sell to them the British gaol and the ground appertaining to it. The Council, in desiring to acquire the property, would propose that a certain portion of the building, or a certain number of cells in it, should be reserved for British Consular prisoners, and they would hope that in consideration of the building being still applied to the purposes for which it was originally intended, and has been hitherto used, H.M.'s Government will be prepared to name such reasonable terms of purchase as will be likely to meet with the sanction of the Ratepayers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORNBURN,
Secretary.

To F. J. MARSHALL, Esq.,

H.B.M.'s Office of Works.

Gutzlaff Hospital.—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Boone submitted, informing the Council that the Gutzlaff is now consolidated with the St. Luke's Hospital, to which a new ward, 70×30 and two storeys high, is being added, and that sixteen of the beds in it will be known as the "Gutzlaff memorial beds;" he therefore requests them to continue to the St. Luke's the annual grant formerly made to the Gutzlaff Hospital.

Decided to comply with this request.

Chinese Joss house, Peking Road.—An application from the owners of this establishment submitted, begging that it may be exempted from taxation, as the building was erected at their own expense, that it is used exclusively for religious purposes, that no rent is paid for it, and that it has no regular income, the establishment being supported entirely by charitable contributions from the Silk Guild and others.

Decided to exempt the building from taxes, but the land on which it stands to pay the usual Municipal rates.

The Meeting then adjourned.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

A meeting of the above was held at the Shanghai Club on Thursday afternoon. The Chair was taken by Mr. E. G. Low, Master of the Hunt, and there were present:—Messrs. Carlill, Dr. Macleod, Walker, Wingrove, Michelson, Wintle, Gore, Reid, Ibert, Fearon, Burkill, Dudgeon, Maitland, Inchbald, Daniel, Craven, Nicholson, Mendel, Palmer and Arbuthnot.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of the present meeting was to pass the accounts and renew and confirm the by-laws. He then read and explained the principal items in the following statement of accounts, which was accepted and passed without discussion:—

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB IN ACCOUNT
CURRENT WITH THE SECRETARY.

Dr.

1881-82—	\$
To Cumshaws to Boys	10.00
„ Hire of Club Room	5 00
„ Akew	6.10
„ Cost of New Bags	10.00
„ Kelly and Wa'sh	2.50
„ Advertising and Printing	
Courier	39.40
„ Advertising and Printing	
<i>N. C. Daily News</i>	56.75
„ Amokk Damages to Jessfield	
Bridge	6.00
	—135.75
„ 16 Hunt Prizes	320.00
„ Hunt Meeting Prizes	159.00 479.00
„ Balance in hand	23.49
	\$638.24

1881-82—	Cr.
By Balance from 1880-81	\$39.24
„ Subscriptions	440.00
„ Entries Race Meeting	159.00
	\$638.24

Nov. 1882—	
By Balance in hand	\$23.49

E & O. E.

Shanghai, 15th Nov., 1882.

A. R. BURKILL,
Honorary Secretary,
S. P. H. Club.

Audited and compared with vouchers and found correct,

HARVEY VACHELL.

The CHAIRMAN next read the following rules:—

1.—Subscriptions shall be limited to \$5, and unless paid to the Fund by 1st December next, the member shall be considered a defaulter, and be debarred the privileges of the Hunt, but Honorary, i.e., non-riding members, shall be admitted at a subscription of \$1.

2.—China and Japan ponies only are qualified. No restriction as to height.

3.—That one of the two foxes must take every jump over which the paper is laid.

4.—The first person in at the finish, on stating to the Stewards that he has ridden fairly all through, is to be declared the winner, provided no valid objection be lodged with the Stewards within twenty-four hours of the finish.

5.—In following paper it is understood that leading a pony over a jump does not disqualify.

6.—That under no circumstances are the foxes to lay paper over gardens, where any damage can possibly accrue, under a penalty of \$10 each, to be strictly enforced.

7.—On coming to a check, any person going away with the fresh scent without giving a fair "Tally-ho," cannot state that he has ridden fairly.

8.—The decision of the Stewards shall be final.

9.—That in all cases the winner of the Hunt go out as fox on the following day, choosing his own companion: if unable to go himself he must give a valid reason for his inability, and procure a satisfactory substitute. Non-compliance with this rule shall disqualify the rider from winning during the season.

10.—In the event of the winner of the previous Hunt stating to the Stewards that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the country to give a good run, it shall be incumbent upon them to send with him as fox one of their number, or to provide an efficient substitute as a guide.

11.—A line of paper will be laid between the two flags at the finish, and the first qualified member crossing this line will be declared winner of the Hunt. It is compulsory that upon sighting the foxes the line of paper shall be strictly adhered to by the Hunt.

12.—Prizes shall be given out of the Funds. The value to be left to the discretion of the Stewards.

13.—No pony shall be considered qualified to win two consecutive Hunts.

14.—A member cannot win more than one out of three consecutive Hunts.

15.—To be qualified to win a heavy weight prize a member must stand 12 stone. Heavy weight winners must be amongst the first six in.

After a brief discussion on the advisability of altering or modifying Rule No. 11 the foregoing were passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business before the meeting was to elect seven stewards for the ensuing year. Ballot was then taken which resulted in the election of Messrs. Ilbert, Fearon, Maitland, Arbuthnot, A. Macleod, Burkill and Daniel. Mr. Low headed the list with seventeen votes, but that gentleman declined to act although strongly pressed to do so.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the custom to elect a Master from among the stewards elect.

Mr. FEARON proposed, and the CHAIRMAN seconded, that Mr. Arbuthnot be Master of the Hunt for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

It was then unanimously resolved that the first hunt should take place on the first Saturday in December.

With a vote of thanks to the retiring Master the meeting then adjourned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 11th inst., in the offices of the Company. There were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrrie (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hoppius, H. L. Dalrymple W. H. F. Darby, F. D. Sassoon (Directors), H. G. James, D. M'Callloch, M. B. Polishwalla, A. da Silveira, J. T. Chater, A. dos Remedios, C. W. Holliday, A. Coxon, C. U. Stuart, W. Wotton, and Douglas Jones (Acting Secretary.)

The business of the meeting was of a purely formal character, being the confirmation of the resolutions (which we then published) passed at the meeting of the 27th October, altering certain of the articles of association of the Society.

Mr. Sassoon proposed that article 30, as passed at the last meeting, be confirmed. Mr. Holliday seconded.—Confirmed.

Mr. Hoppius, seconded by Mr. Holliday, proposed the confirmation of article 39.—Confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. Dalrymple seconded by Mr. Remedios, article 52 was confirmed.

Mr. Darby proposed, and the Hon. P. Ryrrie seconded, the confirmation of article 129.—Confirmed.

Mr. Darby proposed, and Mr. M'Callloch seconded, the confirmation of 137.—Confirmed.

Mr. Sassoon, seconded by Mr. Chater, proposed the confirmation of 138.—Confirmed.

Mr. Hoppius, seconded by Mr. James, proposed the confirmation of 139.—Confirmed.

Mr. Dalrymple, seconded by Mr. Coxon proposed the confirmation of 140.—Confirmed, there being two dissentients.

The Chairman read a notice calling a meeting for Wednesday, Nov. 22nd.

This was all the business.—*China Mail.*

Report.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LONDON, AND CHINA.

REPORT.

Capital Paid-up £750,000. Reserve Fund £40,026 0s. 4d.

The Directors now submit the Half-yearly Statement of Accounts to 30th June last, showing a net profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, of £14,416 2s. 2d.

The Proprietors will notice that provision, has been made for bad debts to the amount of £20,316 18s. 4d., arising almost solely from frauds perpetrated by two firms of old and hitherto respectable, standing—one at Singapore, the other at Colombo—otherwise the result of the working of the Bank for the past half-year has been satisfactory.

In accordance with the proposal in the Directors' Report, approved and adopted at the

meeting on 18th April last, that Mr. J. A. Maitland be invited to join the Board, resolutions will be proposed increasing the number of Directors (exclusive of the Manager) to seven, and electing Mr. Maitland as a Director of the Bank.

An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) is now declared, leaving a balance of £25,666 2s. 6d., which is carried forward to next account.

The Dividend Warrants will be payable on the 16th prox.

ALEX. FRASER.

Chairman.

65, OLD BROAD STREET,
30th Sept., 1882.

GENERAL BALANCE TO 30TH JUNE 1882.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Dr.				
Capital paid (fied abroad at par).....		750,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		40,026	0	4
Special Reserve Fund (provision for contingent loss on return at 1/8d. per Rupee of Sterling Deposits employed in the East)		73,125	0	0
Deposits—				
Repayable on demand		234,089	11	1
Deposits for fixed periods		2,616,365	10	10
		3,590,455	1	11
Bills payable—				
Drafts on London Bankers		1,629,510	19	1
" " Head Office and				
Branches		441,007	18	4
" " Continental Bankers and other				
Agents Agent ..		106,399	10	3
		2,176,908	7	8
Notes in Circulation		640,730	8	0
Loans Payable		396,656	7	9
Due to Agents and Correspondents		7,997	1	8
Sundry Creditors (Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, &c.)		166,976	1	9
Profit and Loss Account		44,416	2	2
		£3,366,395	11	3

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Cr.				
Cash in hand		551,608	19	5
Cash at Bankers		308,610	17	7
Money at Call		81,973	17	5
Bullion:—On hand		173,071	2	11
In transitu		163,449	11	1
		336,520	14	0

Government and other Stocks:—				
Indian Govt. Rupee Paper 1/2		6,776	0	0
" " Sterling Loans 147,063		147,063	15	0
" " Railway Guaranteed		10,000	0	0
" " Stocks		27,124	10	0
Bombay Port Trust Bonds		1,390,969	11	0
Bills Receivable		3,148,493	17	3
Bills Discounted		348,382	15	6
Loans Receivable and Advances		1,772,881	9	3
Freehold Banking Premises		210,744	3	0
Due by Agents and Correspondents		69,698	5	1
Sundry Debtors (Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, etc.)		121,514	1	9
		£3,366,395	11	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Twelve Branches and Three Sub-Agencies				
" Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts		43,916	12	0
" Balance, appropriated as follows:—		20,316	15	4
Dividend of two and a half per cent. for half-year to date		£18,750	0	0
Carried Forward		25,666	2	2
		£109,679	13	6

By Gross Profit for half-year ending 30th June, 1882		£108,679	13	6
		£108,679	13	6

By Balance brought down		£25,668	2	2
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To Balance		£40,026	0	4
		£40,026	0	4

By Balance at 31st December, 1881		£40,026	0	4
		£40,026	0	4

By Balance brought down		£40,026	0	4
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		£40,026	0	4
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		£40,026	0	4
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Amusements.

S.V.C. AUTUMN PRIZE MEETING.

Monday, 13th, Tuesday, 14th, and Wednesday, 15th Nov.

4.—THE STOREKEEPERS' PRIZE.—Presented.—Ranges—200, 600, and 800 yards.—Winners (up to date) of First Prize at Municipal Meetings to be handicapped seven points, and of Second Prizes five points.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Dunman	443434-26	523555-23	334454-27	81
" Moutrie	252425-25	530545-26	034454-24	75
Lieut. Lanning	444323-24	521322-18	445445-31	73
Priv. Beauchamp	222552-21	555345-25	344444-26	73
Sergt. Wilson	444224-24	534433-23	343245-24	71
Priv. Buchanan	332425-21	424252-24	344333-25	70
" Loam	244522-22	433253-22	033453-24	68
" Ewen	434522-25	554242-26	503304-17	68
Corp. Roberts	644534-29	332343-23	420235-16	68
Priv. Little	232423-19	514543-20	232423-16	65
Lieut. Glass	235544-28	000253-10	333441-24	62
Corp. Logan	433432-22	304342-20	305435-20	62
Priv. Colborne	253243-21	225352-21	334052-29	61
Strickson	222423-18	033020-10	554350-27	55
Capt. Sim	324335-24	254332-23	203434-9	55
Troop. Ruff	434343-25	200022-2	034354-24	53
Priv. Jones	452423-23	040025-14	233053-10	53
Priv. Clifton	524420-21	203224-13	040343-17	51
" Morrison	240442-20	445220-20	400905-9	49
" Delgado	224300-12	342420-15	053053-29	47
" Ure	022222-12	222332-14	223334-17	43
Corp. Brown	023532-19	232250-16	002383-5	43
Priv. Algar	222222-17	424253-20	000000-0	37

The "Storekeepers' Prize" was shot for as above when the weather was very unfavourable in consequence of heavy rain and a thick mist which occasionally obscured the target. Notwithstanding these disadvantages some splendid shooting was made. Sergt. Dunman, the winner, was handicapped seven points; Pte. Beauchamp gained the second prize with 73 and Sergt. Moutrie the third with 75 although handicapped seven points. Pte. Loam carried off the fourth prize. Corp. Roberts, Private Little, and Lieutenant Lanning made the highest score at the 200, 600 and 800 yards ranges respectively.

Thursday, 16th, Friday, 17th, and Saturday, 18th Nov.

5.—OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS v. THE REMAINDER OF THE CORPS.—Teams of eight men on each side.—Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. No Entrance Fees.—Volunteers who are not members of either team may shoot in this competition to make up their aggregate scores.

As will be seen by the score which we give below this competition resulted in the rank and file gaining a victory over their superiors. On Thursday and Friday the officers were beaten at the 200 and 500 yards ranges respectively. On Saturday the officers were victorious at 600 yards; but the total scores for the three days are in favour of the rank and file by 30 points. The weather was anything but favourable on the first two days in consequence of uncertain wind and constant changes of light; in spite of these disadvantages, however, some capital shooting was made. Out of a possible 105 Lieut. Glass scored 91, Pte. Little 89 and Lieut. Lanning 85, the latter making 33 points at the 600 yards range out of a possible 35. Lieut. Glass was in charge each day and the register was kept by Sergt. Major Merritt.

The following is the full score:—

OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Glass	454445-31	523455-29	524455-31	91
" Lanning	534433-27	534333-21	554545-33	85
Sergt. Dunman	313454-26	234423-22	554242-24	72
" Dowdall	332343-18	246443-26	352353-26	70
" Moutrie	422343-20	441234-21	533344-23	70
" Wilson	245432-22	225432-20	442343-19	61
" Bright	552353-19	244332-23	232222-6	48
Capt. Sim	222242-16	534332-20	200430-11	47

REMAINDER OF THE CORPS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Priv. Little	554543-31	454355-31	353343-27	89
Corp. Logan	431433-25	245333-16	455345-31	82
Priv. Buchanan	312433-21	545455-32	524333-25	78
Corp. Roberts	333444-28	333444-26	435222-22	76
Trooper Ruff	425154-28	555253-39	322432-15	73
Priv. Beauchamp	422541-24	532241-20	502443-21	65
" Clifton	434153-28	253325-23	040500-9	61
" Ewen	222232-13	242254-22	433022-11	59

The following shooting was made by those who fired on the above days to complete their aggregate scores:—

	250 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Priv. Loam	343555-31	455242-26	203540-18	73
" Colborne	243442-24	525443-26	222445-22	72
" Strickson	424325-23	254442-23	222445-22	68
" Ure	424322-20	252204-15	355444-30	60
Corp. Brown	422423-20	453443-26	332402-16	62

Monday, 20th, and Tuesday, 21st Nov.

6.—LONG RANGE PRIZE.—Presented by Lieutenant Rex, S.V.A.—Ranges—700 and 800 yards.—Winners of Company Competitions to be handicapped 5 points; Winners of Battalion Competitions to be handicapped 6 points; Winners of Gold Crosses to be handicapped 7 points.—No Entrance Fees.—Four Prizes: \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.

The long range prize was shot for as above. There were nineteen competitors on the first day and eighteen on the second; the weather was not at all favourable in consequence of rain and uncertain wind. Nevertheless some very good scores were made. As will be seen below Lieut. Glass made 32 points at 700 yards, Sergt. Dunman 31 and Trooper Ruff 30. The shooting at 800 yds. fell off considerably owing to the foregoing conditions; Lieut. Lanning headed the list with 30 points. Sergt. Dunman won the first prize with a total of 58, although handicapped seven points, Lieut. Lanning, who was also handicapped seven points gained the second, Pte. Loam the third and Trooper Ruff the fourth prize. Corporal Roberts and Ptes. Buchanan and Colborne made higher scores but failed to win a prize through being handicapped 5 points. Lieut. Glass was in command each day. The following is the full score:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Dunman	445355-31	355445-27	63
Lieut. Lanning	445355-26	354445-30	68
Corp. Roberts	453442-23	444455-22	50
Priv. Buchanan	235445-23	054345-25	48
" Colborne	445443-20	435442-27	47
" Loam	434443-23	234423-23	46
Troop. Ruff	445355-30	243204-16	46
Lieut. Glass	544455-32	022354-14	46
Priv. Ewen	544453-21	443022-20	41
Corp. Logan	022445-22	234500-17	39
Priv. Little	030404-17	344545-29	36
" Strickson	540102-15	435243-21	36
" Algar	444542-25	442000-10	35
" Ure	254400-10	443000-12	31
Sergt. Moutrie	035433-30	034400-7	27
Priv. Delgado	442333-16	025200-9	25
" Beauchamp	444443-18	000000-0	18
Corp. Brown	322340-14	000000-0	14

S.V.C. PARADE.

The first winter parade of the S.V.C. for the season took place on Saturday last when, as will be seen by the following field state, there was a very fair attendance on the whole, though one or two of the branches of the Corps were thinly represented:—Staff—Captain Harvie in command, Sergeant Major Merritt; Artillery—Lieuts. Noel and Rex, Sergeant Kirby, 7 Gunners and drivers with 1 howitzer; Light Horse—Lieut. B. A. Clarke, Sergeant Hough, Sergeant Malherbe, and 6 troopers; No. 1 Co.—Captain Mackenzie, Lieuts. Glass and Buchanan, Sergeants Dunman, Dowdall, Cory and Wingrove, and 21 privates; No. 2 Co.—Lieut. Lanning in command, Lieut. Anderson, Sergeant Bright, Corpl. Logan, and 16 privates; No. 3 Co.—Capt. Sim, Lieut. Burgoyne, Sergeants G. Wilson and J. H. Osborne, Corporal W. Vaudrey, Bugler J. T. Towers, and 10 privates; No. 4 Co.—Lieut. F. de Campos, Sub-Lieut. C. de Senna, Sergeants Rungel and Pereira, and 16 privates. This was the first appearance in public of the newly formed No. 3 Company. Unfortunately their numbers were not as strong as could have been desired, but this was owing, not so much from unwillingness to turn out, as from the fact that a large proportion of the members have not yet received their uniforms. The few, however, who did put in an appearance acquitted themselves very creditably as regards steadiness of marching and precision in executing the various movements.

Owing to the absence of Capt. Dallas, who, we regret to hear, is seriously indisposed, Capt. Harvie assumed command. The Corps mustered at the Police Compound at 3 p.m. and something more than the usual time was taken up in calling rolls, serving out ammunition, and numbering and proving companies. Nos. 1 and 3 were amalgamated and then subdivided, and although this had the desired effect of forming two moderately strong companies the same result might have been more speedily effected by another and a simpler movement, which would also have much more fairly distributed the men, but which does not seem to have occurred to those in command. The infantry battalion being at length numbered and told off, the word to advance was given and the Corps marched off in the following order:—Light Horse, Artillery, Band and Infantry battalion. The line of march was through Honan Road and the Maloo. On arrival at Lloyd Road the infantry wheeled to the right and proceeded a short distance down that thoroughfare. Here they went through the movement of wheeling into line and back again into column so frequently that, although it might have been highly amusing to the commander, it was certainly monotonous to spectators and must have been sadly wearisome to the volunteers. They then returned to the Maloo and went on to the Race Course where the cavalry and artillery had previously taken up their positions, and where they were respectively exercising themselves in riding school drill and blank firing. The infantry having arrived at the Grand Stand, they marched over the muddiest approach to the Course and, as the gate was locked, scrambled through the barrier as best they could. The order was then given to skirmish; No. 1 advanced and extended three paces from the centre, No. 2 formed the support, and Nos. 3 and 4 the reserve. On nearing the Straight firing was commenced and kept up by both ranks with capital precision. After passing the Monument No. 1 became the support and No. 2 extended and continued the firing. Both these companies afterwards retired, and those in rear advanced and kept up the skirmishing order. The battalion subsequently formed into line, fired two or three volleys by companies and expended the remainder of the ammunition in independent file-firing. They then passed through the Feiloong gate on to the Maloo where they were rejoined by the Band, Cavalry and Artillery. The whole force then marched back to the Police Compound where they were dismissed at about 5.30 p.m.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The opening performance of the Royal Italian Opera Company at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening was, on the whole, fairly successful. The boxes, pit, and gallery were comfortably filled, but the stalls and dress circle were discouragingly empty. This was no doubt caused by the high price put on these parts of the house; if the Company desire to enjoy a remunerative season in Shanghai we would strongly advise them to lower their tariff. The opera presented was Marchetti's 'Ray Blas': as the fortunes of the hero have formed the subject of an English drama and opera, in addition to the one under review, we need scarcely trouble to give the plot. It will be sufficient to say that it lacks interest when compared with many that have been represented here and that its songs and solos are scarcely up to the average; the overture, however, is a good one. The Company, of course includes several old acquaintances whom we will first notice before passing on to the new candidates for favour. Signor Ciocci, the favourite baritone, was most enthusiastically greeted on his entrance and loudly en-

cored in several songs and duets, notably in one in the last act which he sang with Signora Sillini. As regards his acting we can only say that he gave a life-like representation of the treacherous Prime Minister; he was easy and natural from first to last, and appeared to be thoroughly at home in the part. To describe the ovation with which Signora Sillini was honoured by the "Lyceum pit young men" would be rather difficult; it was such as we have rarely witnessed within the walls of the theatre and sufficiently proved that she retains her hold on public estimation. The play-bills make the same mistake about her voice as formerly by representing it as contralto, whilst it is a rich and sweet mezzo-soprano. The rôle of Casilda scarcely called her full powers into play as it is one of minor importance. The songs included in it were rendered with excellent expression, were rapturously applauded, and, in some instances, re-demanded. The short part of Donna Giovanna was creditably played by Signora Bertolini. Signori Brunetti and Paterno, the other two old hands, respectively sustained the characters of Don Fernando de Cordova and Don Pedro de Guerra with credit to themselves. Signora Petrovich, the new prima donna, played the rôle of the Queen very satisfactorily, as far as acting was concerned but we must confess to being rather disappointed with her singing. Her voice is a sweet one but is somewhat deficient in power. The new tenor's representation of the title rôle was fairly good. His appearance was much in his favour and his voice almost equal to that of the late Signor Vanzetti. The choruses were weak. Signor Lanzoni, as Don Guritano, displayed a fine and powerful bass voice. In complimenting Signor Gorè on his able leading of the orchestra, we would venture to suggest that in future he plays the piano less loudly, as on Monday night many of the solos were almost over-powered by his vigorous execution.

HANKOW RACES, AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, Tuesday, 14th November.

- 1.—AUTUMN CUP.—Value \$100.—For all ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

Mr. Alex. Price's Kilmarnock	1
" Nicolas' Sunflower	2
" Chapman's Lugano	3
" Marsh's Julius	0

 Won in a canter.—Time, 2m. 9s.
- 2.—TUNG-CHEE-MON CUP.—Value \$75.—For all ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Marsh's Mouse	1
" Chapman's Bitters	2
" Alex. Price's Windsor	3
" Nicolas' Gooreos	0
" Inglis' Fredericus	0

 Won by three lengths.—Time, 1m. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
- 3.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$150.—For ponies that have never run at any previous meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Alex. Price's Lincoln	1
" Chapman's Ormley	2
" Piscator's Bracciano	3
" Inglis' Dunedin	0
" Chapman's Jyubah	0
" Marsh's Pompilius	0
" Piscator's Averno	0

 Won by two lengths.—Time, 1m. 45s.
- 4.—LOTTERY CUP.—Presented.—Value \$100.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Chapman's Bitters	1
" Piscator's Bracciano	2
" Tamer's Lubemetz	3

 Won by four lengths.—Time, 3m. 42s.
- 5.—RUSSIAN CUP.—Value \$—.—Presented by J. M. Molchanoff, Esq.—For all ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Entries to go to the Second Pony.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Price's Kilmarnock	1
" Piscator's Averno	2
" Marsh's Mouse	3
" Do. Julius	0
" Chapman's Lugano	0

 Won in a canter.—Time, 2m. 19s.
- 6.—HANKOW STAKES.—Value \$100.—For all ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—2 miles.

Mr. Greig's Newcastle	1
" Inglis' Dunedin	2
" Tamer's Lubemetz	3
" Alex. Price's Halifax	0
" Marsh's Pride	0

 Won in a walk.—Time, 4m. 55s.
- 7.—RACING STAKES.—A forced entry for all ponies entered at this meeting.—Second Pony to save his Stake.—Winner of Autumn Cup 7lbs. extra.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

Mr. Alex. Price's Newmarket	1
" Nicolas' Sunflower	2
" Chapman's Ormley	3
" Do. Bitters	0

 Won by three lengths.—Time, 2m. 5s.

Second Day, Wednesday, 15th November.

- 1.—SCURRY PLATE.—Value \$75.—For all ponies.—Weight for inches.—Winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Chapman's Ormley	1
" Alex. Price's Kilmarnock	*2
" Piscator's Averno	3
" Nicolas' Gooreos	0
" Inglis' Fredericus	0

 Won by several lengths.—Time, 1m. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Still heavy going though better than first day's course—good drying wind. * Carrying 7lbs. penalty.
- 2.—STEWARDS' CUP.—Value \$100.—Presented. For all ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entries to go to the Second Pony.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Marsh's Mouse	1
" Chapman's Lugano	2
" Piscator's Bracciano	3

 Won by two lengths.—Time, 2m. 21s.
- 3.—YANG-TSZE CUP.—Value —.—Presented by the Captains of Steamers running on the River.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this meeting of over a mile 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Nicolas' Sunflower	+
" Greig's Newcastle*	+
" Chapman's Bitters*	3
" Alex. Price's Redcar	0
" Tamer's Lubemetz	0

 * 7lbs. penalty. * Dead-heat.—Time, 3m. Owners agreed to divide.
- 4.—VISITORS' CUP.—Value \$150.—Presented by Visitors to Hankow.—For Griffins.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of any two races 10lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Chapman's Ormley	1
" Piscator's Bracciano	2
" Alex. Price Lincoln*	3

 Won by several lengths.—Time, 2m. 21s. * 7lbs. penalty.
- 5.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value \$100.—For all beaten ponies at this meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

Mr. Piscator's Averno	1
" Marsh's Pompilius	2
" Alex. Price's Windsor	3
" Inglis' Dunedin	0
" Chapman's Jyubah	0
" Tamer's Lubemetz	0
" Nicolas' Gooreos	0

 Won by one length.—Time, 2m. 11s.
- 6.—CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES.—A forced entry for all winners.—Optional for Winner of Consolation Stakes.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 10.—Winners of two or more races at this meeting Tls. 20, with \$50 from the Fund—1 mile.

Mr. Alex. Price's Newmarket	1
" Do. Bitters	2
" Greig's Newcastle	3
" Nicolas' Sunflower	0
" Piscator's Bracciano	0
" Do. Averno	0
" Marsh's Mouse	0

 Won by several lengths.—Time, 2m. 10s.

OFF DAY, 16th November, 1882.

- 1.—NEWMARKET CUP.—Distance, once round.

Mr. Marsh's Pompilius	1
" Piscator's Bracciano	2
" Chapman's Lugano	3

 Won by one length.—Time, 2m. 10s.
- 2.—ROBBER'S CUP.—Distance, once round.

Mr. Inglis' Dunedin	1
" Chapman's Jyubah	2
" Tanner's Ugly Duckling	3

 Won in a walk.—Time, 2m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
- 3.—MATCH.—Distance, one mile and a-quarter.

Mr. Nicolas' Sunflower	1
" Chapman's Bitters	2

 Won in a canter.—Time, 2m. 58s.
- 4.—MAFOOS' RACE.—Distance, once round.

Mr. Chapman's Ormley	1
" Marsh's Mouse	2
" Alex. Price's Kilmarnock	3

 Won by several lengths.—Time, 2m. 10s.
- 5.—BLUE JACKET'S RACE.—Distance, once round.

Mr. Chapman's Jyubah	Catch weights 1
" Alex. Price's Halifax	" 2
" Marsh's Julius	" 3

 Won by two lengths.—Time, 2m. 16s.

Correspondence.

THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES IN SHANGHAI.
To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Allow me to place before your readers the Chinese view of the subject so ably discussed in your leading article of Tuesday morning. The Chinese officials consider the Municipal Council a body of foreigners formed purely for the benefit of the foreign residents of Shanghai. It frames laws, gathers taxes, improves roads, carried on the waterworks, electric lighting and a hundred other works of modern civilization for the welfare and comfort of the foreigners and foreigners only. The Chinese, as residents and merchants, purchase with taxes what they share with the foreigners of the Settlement, but have no voice at all in the governing body upon which depends the prosperity of the Settlement. The Taotai, feeling himself an absolute ruler of the Chinese subjects both within and without the Settlement, apparently thinks it his duty to interfere with Municipal arrangements for the well-being of his people, and assumes the power of a Municipal Councillor, seeing that no Chinese sit in that body. The idea of foreigners coming to Shanghai with their own Municipal Council and police to govern Chinese subjects is quite unpalatable to the Chinese official, who feels piqued at the least interference with his authority; and he cannot understand how foreigners can stop him from taking any one out of the Concessions. On the other hand, the Chinese who live in the Settlement and enjoy Municipal rule take but very little interest in the improvement of the Settlement and care nothing for its prosperity. They pay the Municipal tax, which they call "police tax," and are oblivious as to where the money goes to, through whose hands it must pass, and to what purposes it is put; the greater portion of the Chinese think the money is spent to support the police. They know only the detectives, police force, and the Mixed Court, and virtually ignore the Municipal Council which devises laws and determines taxes at the annual meeting of the rate-payers. They believe that the Taotai and Che-lsien have just as much power over them and retain their grasp upon them as if they lived in the heart of the Chinese city or next to their own yamens; and this belief is further strengthened by the continued display of official power before their eyes in the shape of numerous arrests, such as that of Yao the banker, Yao the ex-magistrate and others, which were accomplished without the Municipal Council's or the Consuls' knowledge until the

accused ones were on their way to Nan-king or Soochow. Few Chinese, indeed, understand the necessity of a counter-signed warrant by the Consuls before their arrest in the Settlement by native city police can be considered legal. Their intelligence is about as clear on that point as that of Viceroy Tao when he sent out that secret warrant for the Fung Tai comprador's arrest. The remedy for all this, in the Chinese point of view, is to give the Chinese a voice in the Municipal Council. This is necessary, to show the Chinese officials that the Chinese in the Settlement in conjunction with foreigners can take care of themselves without causing any solicitous anxiety on the part of the native authorities. Take the electric light question, for instance. If there were Chinese sitting on the Municipal Council, the Taotai could not, consistently with his dignity, put forth objections to electric lighting on account of its dangerous nature, for he must concede that the Chinese who sit with the Municipal body must have indubitable proof of the light being perfectly innocuous before he would vote for its establishment and general use throughout Settlement. The voice of the Chinese councillor or councillors would represent of course the voice of the collective Chinese community of Shanghai, and the City magistrates would think twice before opposing the wishes of the Chinese in the Concessions, the greater part of whom is composed of very wealthy merchants from almost every province and a number of expectants of official positions and men of influence at Peking. That the Chinese have an *a priori* right to enter the Municipal Council no one will gainsay, considering that they own half, or more, of all the lands in the Settlement, and bear the main bulk of the taxes. A good honest intelligent Chinese backed by Chinese merchants of high standing and influential position if placed in the Municipal Council would put an effectual stop to further high handed measures from the city officials. Is it not better to take away the so-called representative power from the conservative mandarins, and hand it over to liberal-viewed merchants?

Yours obediently,

A CHINESE.

Shanghai, 15th Nov.

AUTHORITY IN RELIGION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—You and your readers will probably agree with me that the columns of a daily paper are scarcely the best place for matters theological. But the frequency with which you quote from the home periodicals those passages which seem specially to cast discredit on the views supposed to be held by religious people have appeared so like challenges that it has been a little hard sometimes to forbear to take up the glove. In Monday's issue you quote from an article in *The Nineteenth Century* which you characterize as one of deep interest. I have not yet seen the article in the magazine, but ask your permission to say a word or two on one of the extracts from it you have laid before your readers.

Religious controversy, we are told, is to become a controversy "between absolute materialism and Catholicism," and this on the ground that the Roman Catholic Church claims to have an authority of interpretation the lack of which renders all Protestant claims absurd. But, it is a pertinent question, do the Protestants lack this? It is easy to make merry over an infallible Bible without an infallible interpretation, and such criticism may have weight as against some; but are these some the only Protestants existing or possible? The Reviewer, kindly forgetting the differences among Protestants, appears to assume

that they have agreed to believe that the "Supreme Being who for ages had spoken to men by direct communication, or by ministers and prophets having a special gift of his own Spirit . . . at the last sent his own Son with a message, [and] when he recalled that Son . . . simply put the record of all these transactions in a book [and gave] to none any authoritative power of interpretation!" "Conceive," he proceeds, "a codification of the laws of the realm, without judges to declare, interpret, and administer, or a work on medicine which, without training, without study of physiology or anatomy, every one should understand as he pleased; yet an uninterpreted Bible is more incoherent, more monstrous than either of these." I am ready, Sir, to admit this; but do not therefore see that I am driven into either Roman Catholicism or absolute materialism. Of the Protestantism with which I am acquainted this description is a caricature. I believe, as above, that the old dispensation prophets had "a special gift of [God's] own Spirit" from the first of them to him who was the last and greatest; but I read that the least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he. I read that the promise of God's Son before He was "recalled" was the gift of this same Spirit, and I understand that the church has been the scene of that Spirit's power from the Day of Pentecost till now. There is an assumption, the ineffable calmness of which betrays that its origin is in ignorance, in the words—"every one should understand as he pleased." Sir, Protestant Christians believe in the Holy Spirit, and accept the words of Christ,—"He shall teach you all things," "He will guide you into all truth. . . . He shall take of Mine and shall show it unto you," and they understand, therefore, not what they please, but what He teaches; He has the authority that is disiderated.

I am aware that "absolute materialism" will scoff at the very word "spirit," but that proves nothing beyond the fact that it has no perception of spirit. We who worship God in spirit and in truth are as conscious of our spiritual as we are of our physical existence. The spiritual life is to us a fact the proofs of which are forced upon us hourly, and it should be no objection that these proofs are personal to ourselves and not such that we might demonstrate with them the reality of the spiritual world to materialistic reviewers, since it must not be forgotten that they would be equally unable to convince Berkeley and the followers of his school of philosophy of the existence of a material world. While we each have proof in our own nature sufficient for our own conviction we scarcely need further proofs drawn from the lives of others beyond the discovery that their experience coincides with and confirms our own. We, therefore, believing in the Spirit of God according to the teaching of the New Testament and the confirmation of our own experience, feel that we have an authoritative interpretation of His will; and the religious life we endeavour to live is not the irregular pleasing of ourselves, but a life of orderly obedience.

It is too often forgotten that the principle of Protestantism, however much Protestants may fall away from it, is faith in a God living in the midst of his people—King in every heart; that religion is not like law or medicine, the concern of an exclusive profession, but of every one whom God has created to feel after Him and find Him. As soon as any church loses sight of this and depends on human organisation, creeds, or anything else without allowing the freedom that is implied in this belief that God's Spirit speaks with man's, so soon it lays itself open to such criticism as you quote to-day. But I am not prepared to admit that this is the case with all existing Protestant churches, and, if it were, it would not involve the impossibility of a church owning the authority of the

Divine Spirit, and being as far removed from the bonds of Roman Catholicism as from the exhausted vacuum of absolute materialism.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

ALFRED J. BAMFORD.

Union Church, Shanghai,
20th Nov., 1882.

THE "TEMPERANCE UNION."

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—There have been so many complaints lately about the narrow-minded and uncharitable articles in the *Temperance Union* that it is only justice to the legally appointed Editorial staff to state that the following gentlemen are in no way responsible for the articles—Messrs. J. M. W. Farnham, A. J. Bamford, W. M. B. Smith and myself. The persons who are responsible for the articles referred to are Messrs. J. A. Ballard, of Messrs. Russell and Co.; A. B. Rex, of Messrs. Iveson and Co.; F. McKeige, of the C. and J. Trading Co., Ltd., and J. D. Clark, the latter of whom is the publisher. Mr. Rex was appointed Treasurer in a legal way, but his appointment with the other three on the Editorial staff was not legal. These four were called upon to resign, by shareholders controlling a large majority of the shares, but they refused to do so. We then passed a vote of censure on them, but they took no notice of this, and in the face of our opposition, and having been plainly told that we do not want them and that we disapprove of their mode of conducting the paper, they stick to the paper like a horse leech to flesh, and run it in their own interests. We do not want to go to law with them, and they know it. I trust therefore, that the subscribers, knowing the circumstances, will bear with the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, and as soon as we are able we will remove the cause of complaint. We do not wish to eat up the receipts of the *Temperance Union* in an expensive lawsuit, and that is why we have not gone to law. But something will have to be done. The parties who are ruining the paper cannot control more than 15 shares out of a total of 60, so it can be seen that three-fourths of the shareholders are opposed to the present manner in which the *Temperance Union* is conducted.

With regard to the remark made by your correspondent, in a letter of yesterday's date, I emphatically deny that the *Temperance Union* is the organ of any religious sect. It was understood that no religious sectarianism should find a place in the *Temperance Union*, which is the organ of the temperance cause, though not one of the four persons who are keeping forcible possession of the paper is a teetotaler!

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KAHLER,

Member of the legally appointed
Editorial and Publishing Committees.
Shanghai, 16th Nov., 1882.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you allow me space to express my concurrence with the remarks of "A Subscriber" in your issue of yesterday, and to state that the *Temperance Union* is now, and has been, for some time past, run by a few gentlemen who were asked by the bulk of the shareholders of that paper to retire, but refused to do so, and could not be dismissed (owing to some technical point) without an expensive lawsuit. I think this should be made known in justice to the paper, which was started as a *bona fide* temperance organ and certainly not as a means of encouraging the odium theologium.

Yours faithfully,

A GOOD TEMPLAR.

16th Nov.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As Mr. Kahler's letter in your issue of 16th instant makes a very unjustifiable personal attack upon me (along with others) and has produced quite an erroneous idea in many quarters, I trust you will insert the following facts. I have condensed them as much as possible, but fear they will still take up a very large portion of your space :—

1.—In May 1882; at the annual meeting, seven persons, viz. :—Revs. W. L. Groves and W. W. Royall and Messrs. W. E. Kahler, J. A. Ballard, J. D. Clark, F. McKeige and myself were elected by ballot "The Editorial and General Committee" with all the functions hitherto discharged by the three Committees named in the Bye-laws.

2.—In July 1882, Mr. Kahler resigned because the Committee at its weekly meeting on more than one occasion ruled out 'locals' contributed by him, on the ground that they were either silly or useless.

3.—On 24th July, 1882, I wrote a letter to Rev. W. L. Groves, on editorial matters, which I confess was pretty strongly worded and which he took as an insult to himself and the whole clerical body.

4.—On 25th July, 1882, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Royall upon the subject I wrote an apology, which was, in the judgment of my present colleagues, amply sufficient for any gentleman, let alone a Christian. This Mr. Groves declined to accept and he forthwith resigned.

5.—Some time later Mr. Royall resigned, at the solicitation of Dr. Farnham and Mr. T. Charles Marshall, and for reasons of his own. Not in consequence of my letter to Mr. Groves nor in connection therewith, as he wrote me at the time that he did not intend to resign—'at least not for such reasons as move him' (Mr. Groves.)

(I refer to these matters here because, although my original letter to Mr. Groves has been copied out and diligently circulated in Good Templar society, the apology,—so far as I am aware—has never been mentioned. I may further state that if I had known the actual facts, as I learned them two days later, I should never have tendered any apology at all, as I find that what I wrote was fully justified.)

6.—The remainder of the Committee worked harmoniously, as there was no hint of any 'illegality' in our appointment, until :—

7.—A plot was concocted during the latter part of July in the Star of Hope Lodge I.O.G.T. and, after certain caucuses at Messrs. Hopkinson & Co.'s store and elsewhere, a shareholders' meeting was packed by the distribution of Dr. Farnham's shares to the members of the Lodge. (I registered the transfers of shares.)

8.—At that meeting, which was very disorderly, no request was made by a majority of the shareholders that we should resign; but there was an outrageous attempt to show that we had never been elected. Then, for the first time, on 1st August, we were told that our election in May was illegal! Failing to show this, a very mild vote of censure, based on a temperance article written by Mr. Royall, was proposed, and without a single speech in support of it or an opportunity to reply, was carried by an overwhelming (packed) majority.

9.—The meeting was reported verbatim in the Shanghai Mercury of the 4th Aug. Many who took part in it have since personally expressed their regret to us and explained that it was entirely through misrepresentation that they were ever led to act as they did.

10.—The subsequent proceedings (election of a new Board of Managers by means of a complete balloting list and without giving an opportunity to at least two shareholders present to vote) have little to do with the main issue, except that they

naturally rendered a compromise at a later period more difficult.

11.—We at once took the best legal advice to be had in Shanghai, and on that were quite prepared to hold our own.

12.—A subsequent meeting of shareholders was held, at which a complete revulsion of feeling took place, the meeting dispersing under the impression that a compromise could and would be arranged by the appointment of three additional committeemen to fill the vacancies. (See Report in the Mercury of 26th August.) To this we have all along been quite agreeable, but the officers of the Union and Mr. Kahler have thrown difficulties in the way. To save the shareholders the humiliation of again stultifying themselves, we have offered to admit to our meetings any three persons whom the president might select, and to acknowledge them, on an equal footing with ourselves, without the formality of an election.

13.—We have repeatedly offered, failing the appointment of three more on the Committee, to resign at once, if (a) a simple request to do so be made by a majority at an unpacked meeting, where the grounds for such action are stated and an opportunity given us to reply, (b) or even if a grave vote of censure be passed under similar circumstances.

The public will see that what we want is a fair trial. Our opponents however do not seem to feel that that would suit their purpose.

14.—We believe that at the time of our election we enjoyed the confidence of the shareholders. We believe further that no vote of censure would have had the slightest chance of passing in a meeting composed of the shareholders, as registered, say, a month ago. Since then, however, considerable transfers have been made and a new element has been introduced.

15.—The Temperance Union has never been the organ of the Good Templars. I have looked through its early issues and find it repeatedly disclaimed any such idea. In December of last year Dr. Farnham even proposed in my hearing, at a shareholders' meeting, to drop the word 'Temperance' and merely call it *The Union*.

It is noteworthy that only two of the original Committee, elected in May, were total abstainers, and these have since resigned. We have a division of labour. We do not profess and never did, to manage or interfere in any way with the teetotal department, which, of course, is now reduced to cuttings from exchanges. We leave the teetotal portion to abstainers. Others of our number attend, especially, to the religious department, whilst we all exercise equal shares in the general supervision of everything. With regard to the religious department which, the platform of the paper states, is an important one, we do not plead guilty to the charge of running it in the interests of any sect or denomination whatsoever. Some very unguarded remarks—quite incapable of proof—have been made under this head.

16.—We constantly receive letters approving of the tone and character of the paper under our management, and the one or two exceptions coming from the parties they do only show that in striking at abuses our aim has not been altogether beside the mark.

Our list of subscribers is steadily increasing, and the circulation now is greater than it ever has been since the price was raised to two dollars.

Only last week Dr. Farnham assured Mr. Ballard that he did not think the paper could be in better hands and gave it as his opinion that, since the other portion of the Committee retired, the paper had been steadily improved. At the same time he declared that the scheme for getting rid of us by pretending our election to be illegal had never been his idea and he was opposed to it all along!!!

17.—We do not understand the word 'charity' and its derivation to have the meaning placed upon them by several who have denounced us in the public papers; nor shall we think so until the New Testament is reconstructed on a nineteenth-century model.

18.—Finally, our term of office expires on the first Wednesday in May 1883, and, unless we are meantime convicted of abusing the confidence reposed in us by the shareholders in May 1882, we do not propose to modify the lines on which we act.

All the facts in the foregoing statement can be attested by respectable—and, I believe, credible—witnesses, should there be occasion.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ALFRED B. REX.

18th Nov.

KYNOCHE'S CARTRIDGES.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I would strongly recommend your Correspondent 'Outport' not to try Kynoch's cartridges in a gun unless specially bored or altered for them. They are not intended to be used in an ordinary gun, and the elbow in the chamber causes the barrels to get terribly loaded and the shooting very irregular. The cases being so thin, they are much smaller than their respective bores in guns. For instance, a 12 bore gun will almost take a 10 bore Kynoch's cartridge.—Yours,

M.

Shanghai, 15th Nov.

Law Reports.

IN H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 20th Nov., 1882.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

TA-MOW-HONG v. CHAPMAN, KING & CO.

The petition of the Plaintiff was as follows :—

1.—The plaintiffs are Chinese subjects, carrying on business as merchants at Suanghai.

2.—The defendants are British merchants, also carrying on business in Shanghai.

3.—The plaintiffs are owners of certain English manufactured goods for which the defendants have issued delivery orders to their godown keeper to deliver the said goods to the plaintiffs.

4.—The defendants have delivered to the plaintiffs some of the goods mentioned in the said delivery orders, but there remain goods undelivered as follows :—

9 cases	Crape Lastings.
2 "	Figured Lustres.
11 "	do. do.

Total 22 cases.

5.—In 1881 the defendants imported for the plaintiffs one hundred bales of English Camlets. The plaintiffs have paid the whole price thereof to the defendants, and the defendants have given to the plaintiffs delivery orders on the defendants' godown keeper for half the said goods, viz., 50 bales, but for the remaining fifty bales, the defendants have refused to give delivery orders to the plaintiffs.

6.—The defendants have delivered to the plaintiffs 27 of the 50 bales for which orders were issued, leaving 23 bales undelivered.

7.—The plaintiffs have duly demanded from the defendants delivery of all the above undelivered goods and have presented to the defendants the delivery orders in their possession, but the defendants have refused to deliver the same or any part thereof.

8.—The cost price of the goods of which the plaintiffs claim delivery is about Tls. 11,622.

9.—The plaintiffs have suffered great pecuniary loss and embarrassment by loss of market

and injury to their commercial credit and reputation in consequence of the detention and conversion of the said goods by the defendants; and the plaintiffs therefore pray.

1.—That the defendants may be ordered to deliver forthwith to the plaintiffs the above mentioned 22 cases of goods and 73 bales of Camlets.

2.—That the defendants may also be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs damages for the wrongful detention and conversion of the said goods, and for the loss and injury the plaintiffs have suffered by reason thereof to the amount of Tls. 1,000.

3.—That the defendants may also be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the costs of this suit.

4.—That the plaintiffs may have such other or further relief as the nature of the case may require.

To which the following answer was filed:—

The amended answer of Frederick Chapman, Thomas Butler and Walter Judway Phipps, trading as Chapman, King and Co., the abovenamed defendants, to the petition of the abovenamed plaintiffs.

In answer to the said petition, the said defendants say as follows:—

1.—They admit the truth of the allegations contained in the first, second, third, and fourth paragraphs of the petition.

2.—In answer to the fifth paragraph of the petition, they admit that they imported for the plaintiffs one hundred bales of English Camlets, and that they have given to the plaintiffs delivery orders for fifty of the said bales, and that they have refused to give delivery orders for the remaining fifty bales, but they deny that the plaintiffs have paid the whole price of the said goods, and on the contrary they say that there is due to them from the plaintiffs in respect of the said goods the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight taels and seventy-two cents, besides interest and charges, and they claim a lien for the said last-mentioned sum interest and charges upon the said Fifty Bales for which delivery orders have been given as aforesaid.

3.—They admit the truth of the allegations contained in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of the petition.

4.—With reference to the eighth paragraph of the petition they are unable to say whether the statement there in contained is true.

5.—Save as herein before appears, they deny all the allegations contained in the petition.

6.—And for further answer to the plaintiffs' petition, and by way of set off or counter claim, the defendants say that they have at various times since the month of August 1880 imported for the plaintiffs at their request divers goods and that they imported the said goods upon the terms that the plaintiffs should take delivery of and pay for the same within certain periods specified in written contracts between the plaintiffs and the defendants, but that the plaintiffs have failed to take delivery of and to pay for certain of the said goods, although the periods within which delivery was to be taken and payment made have all long since passed, and although the defendants have done all things necessary to entitle them to have delivery taken of the said goods and payment for the same made in accordance with the said contracts, and there is due to the defendants in respect of the said breaches by the plaintiffs of the said contracts divers sums of money amounting in the whole to more than the amount or value of the plaintiffs' claims as set forth in the said petition.

Defendants gave particulars of their set-off or counter-claim, in a long statement of accounts annexed to the answer.

Mr. LATHAM appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. WAINSWRIGHT for the defendants, who were represented by Mr. Butler.

Mr. LATHAM opened the case for the plaintiffs and produced delivery orders for the goods specified in the petition, which, he said, are now claimed on account of such delivery orders. As to the goods, it does not appear by the answer that any defence has been made, and they are therefore in the constructive possession of the defendants, who claim lien on fifty bales

which the plaintiffs claim was paid in May last, as will be proved in evidence. He then read an extract from Smith's 'Mercantile Law' p. 538. With regard to the set-off mentioned by the defendants he said both parties were willing that the matter should be settled in this Court. There were two or three questions of facts to be decided relative to the quality of the goods as to whether they were or were not up to muster. He thought they might be divided into three classes, viz. camlets, lustras and lastings. The first were rejected as being of inferior quality and of short lengths; the old camlets weighed 17½ catties and the new only 15 catties; the wood in the old camlets weighs 5 catties whilst that in the new weighs 6, 7 and 8 catties, a weight that would exactly make up for the other defects in quality. For this he attached no blame to any one here, as the goods were sent out in that condition. The circumstance had been called to the attention of Mr. Butler, who had offered an allowance, but said he must first write home to the manufacturers. Under this arrangement the plaintiffs took delivery of a portion of the goods as will be seen by the account marked A. Then came the payment for the 50 bales before referred to, but the plaintiffs heard no more of the offered allowance and therefore they have been compelled to file this action. They are further credited with delivery of 500 pieces of camlets which they deny ever having taken. There was also another lot of 648 camlets which were objected to for the same reasons as the first lot (No. 2 A.) viz., inferior quality and short weight. He then went on to the lustras, and read a part of the contract referring to them and produced a packet of samples. He said the question of their quality had never been settled but remained to be settled in this action. They were equally objected to with the camlets, and the question of allowance for them remains equally unsettled. He also contended that interest, fire insurance and godown rent had been wrongfully charged, as the goods were not up to sample. He then referred to the lastings and said there was no objection to their quality; but he thought they ought not to be included in the set-off, as the plaintiffs had been put to much inconvenience by the defendants retaining goods which had been paid for. After taking up some time in going through the accounts *seriatim* he then briefly stated the nature of the evidence that would be given in support of his case and the circumstances under which the action was filed.

The Court here adjourned for a brief interval; on reassembling,

Mr. HUANG, of the *Hu Pao*, was sworn as interpreter.

VEE TER-FONG, warned, stated:—I am the piece goods man of the Ta Mow Hong; Tung Wun Shan and Yuen Mow Shan are partners. The former is the manager. I have had dealings with Mr. Butler of Chapman King & Co. I received these delivery orders from Chapman King & Co. (produced and put in.) On Order No. 671 seven cases have been delivered and nine left. (The witness examined the orders one by one and stated the number of cases that had been delivered and left on each.) I also received these delivery orders for camlets from Messrs. Chapman King & Co. (produced, put in and marked D.E.F.G.H.) I have demanded delivery of the goods represented by these orders and have been refused. I remember the hundred bales of camlets imported by the defendants for our hong in June, 1881. They were ordered on the samples we had previously received. The samples now produced are the ones I ordered goods from. (Five samples were produced and put in.) When I ordered them I simply used the word "camlets." I paid for fifty bales. I told Mr. Butler that the goods did not come up to the samples, and he said for

friendship's sake he would keep them. They were also deficient in the measurement. I told this to Tung Wun-shan who said the goods could not be sold as people would return them to the Ta Mow Hong. I told Mr. Butler I did not want the goods and he said he would write to the manufacturers, but delayed from day to-day. Five or six months later Mr. Butler said an answer had been received to the effect that the goods were up to the samples. Mr. Butler said I could sell the goods to any one who wished to purchase them and that he would make it all right with me. By making it all right he meant coming down in price or giving more goods. He did not specify any time for taking delivery; if I could sell them they were mine; if not he would keep them. In the contract it was specified two or three months for taking delivery of the goods; after the arrival of the first lot no time was specified; it was not my business if they delayed two or three years. Mr. Butler said nothing on the point until the 3rd moon of this year, when he told me to take out the goods. I never specified any time to Mr. Butler when I would take out the goods. When Mr. Butler hurried me to take delivery I told him the goods were not mine as they were not up to quantity and quality and that until everything was satisfactorily arranged I would not take the goods. When I refused to take the goods Mr. Butler said he would get an expert to examine them; nothing took place afterwards. On the 3rd moon 18th day I weighed fifty packages of camlets. I saw Mr. Butler in his office on that day. I had Tls. 5,163 with me for the payment of the camlets. These are the two bank notes for the amount (produced) I said I wanted the fifty packages or the delivery orders for the same. At the time of seeing Mr. Butler I also had another paper with me of which this is a copy (produced.) The paper I showed Mr. Butler was an extract from the account book. It was written by our book-keeper. (The several items in the account were read by the witness, and made a total of Tls. 11,193.75; an endorsement showed that Tls. 400 had been paid on account of this sum.) I called Mr. Butler's attention to this paper and read it out to him. The original that I read to Mr. Butler I destroyed as I could get another copy from the books. Mr. Butler gave me the delivery orders and told me to come in the evening. I then gave Mr. Butler the two bank orders already produced (put in.) Mr. Butler expressed no disapproval of the account. I recognise these books; they are the hong books. (The witness then opened one of them and pointed out the entries which had been copied on the paper before referred to.) Here is an entry of the receipt of the fifty bales (pointed out and read by the interpreter.) The small book is a delivery order book. After the 3rd moon 18th day wherever I went for the delivery orders Mr. Butler said he was very busy but assigned no other reason for not giving them. He never at any time gave any other reason. I afterwards sold some of the camlets to Foochow and Hankow people. In consequence of this sale I went again for the delivery orders. The camlets were sold at Tls. 10 and Tls. 10.50 a piece. I did not get the goods as I had no delivery order. I gave these delivery orders as security to the Kung Tah bank; they were afterwards returned to me and the bank asked for the money because they could not get delivery of the goods. The Tls. 5,163 was paid on account of the fifty bales of camlets. If Mr. Butler says it was paid on the general balance it is not correct. There was no general account. I have received three lots of lustras through Chapman King and Co. The first lot was fifty cases; the order was given to Mr. Butler; they were ordered according to muster No. 153; this is it (produced.)

Contracts 1.2 and 4 dealt with lustrres. The first lustrres arrived in the first moon of last year. This is a sample (produced.) I received it from Chapman King and Co., as a sample of good quality. The three shipments were all the same. I rejected them because the texture on the samples was better than on the goods. One is thicker and heavier than the other. Tls. 300 was allowed for the wrong green by Chapman King & Co. I showed the samples to Tung Wu Shan and he said it was not the kind he wanted. I told Mr. Butler and he said he would write home about it; I said it would be some months before the answer came; he told me to sell the goods and he would lower the price. On that understanding I paid for and took delivery of a large number of cases. When the answer was received Mr. Butler said there was no difference between the samples and the goods; I told him I did not know the people in England but that I bought the goods from him. I told Mr. Butler to get some one to examine the goods, he did not do so and the affair dragged on until the 3rd moon of this year. After this I did not take any more lustrres because the last I took were not of good quality. I took delivery of some of the last seventeen cases that came; I took three cases only; the quality was the same. There were a thousand pieces in the first lot of camlets I ordered. When they came I objected to them on account of their thickness. When I ordered them I meant the same as the samples now produced. They are what are understood as lion camlets. They are 60 yards in length. All except the last lot are of the same quality. I objected to all the camlets when they arrived. I ordered some stork camlets besides the lion ones; they came about the 12th moon of last Chinese year. I have some samples of them. I objected to those that arrived in June because they were of inferior quality. The contract did not express lion camlets but it was understood that they were to be. They did not belong to us but to Tin Yuen Fong who had a contract with Chapman King and Co. for them; I went with Tin Yuen Fong to the office to speak for him. I told Mr. Butler that Tin Yuen Fong wanted the goods and that I had nothing to do with them. I wrote my name down but Mr. Butler said I or Tin Yuen Fong would get the goods. I got nothing for the transaction. Tin Yuen Fong is now a bankrupt. Chapman King and Co. and Ta Mow Hong ordered two thousand lion camlets on joint account. I objected to them because they were refused by our customers. This applies to all the camlets, the last lot included. I produce samples of the camlets (produced.) I do not know whether the sample belongs to the first or second lot; they are all the same. The gentian weighs 15 catties; the wood is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties. The first piece of black weighs 14 catties and the wood 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties; the second piece of black weighs 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties and the wood 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties. The weight of old camlets was 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties; I have weighed this piece (produced.) Chapman King & Co. shipped the lot of which this is a sample. It has not their mark on it; they formerly did not put it on. I have not been able to obtain any more old camlets although I have tried to do so. The wood of the old camlet weighs five catties. Camlets of the same manufacture differ in weight as regards parts of catties only. This is caused by the difference of dye; the black is heaviest, white is the lightest and green, blue and mauve weigh the same on an average.

At the request of Mr. Latham His Lordship here ordered the defendants to produce the invoices of the camlets, and Mr. Wainwright handed them in.

Examination continued—There is a difference of two or three yards in the length

of some of the camlets. I complained to Mr. Butler about it.

The Court adjourned at 5 p.m.

21st Nov.

The Court re-assembled at 10 a.m. when the examination of Vee Tee Fong was continued.

VEE TEE FONG. Cross-examined.—I have been over ten years in the trade. I have been connected with the Ta-mow Hong for three years. No other man has been a partner in the hong except the two I have named. Chiang Ta-ching is an old partner. He ceased to be one this year. I do not know if he is a rich man. I had nothing to do with keeping the books of the firm. I made all the contracts and arranged about delivery orders. No other man had anything to do with them. The hundred bales of camlets which arrived in June 1881 I ordered from Mr. Butler. In ordering the second lot I told Mr. Butler to get camlets the same as the first lot. When I ordered the lot named in Contract No. 2 A I showed samples which were at Mr. Butler's place which corresponded with these. I also showed him some other samples. Mr. Butler never saw these samples. I ordered the first lot from samples which Mr. Butler showed me; he showed me seven samples. This is not one of them; I never saw it before (sample produced and put in by Mr. Wainwright.) I told Mr. Butler that the first lot did not come up to sample. I told him so in April 1881; I said the lot was more light. Mr. Butler looked and said there was no difference but he would write home and enquire. No one else was present at the time; Mr. Butler was then in his office. At that time the clerk was not present; it was about noon. I said the goods did not come up to the standard; I did not know anything about the measurement at that time. When I first complained the market price of camlets was Tls. 11.53 per piece. Two or three days afterwards I refused the goods. I did not want them at all. Mr. Butler told me to sell the goods for his account. He told me this five or six days after the arrival of the goods; no one was present and no one heard him; the clerk was out again. I know Mr. Phipps; he was in another room. I complained to Mr. Butler about short measurement after two or three bales had been sold and customers had complained about it. I did not know anything about the measurement before this. I remember making a contract in April and I also complained of the lot. I complained of them the day a telegram arrived stating that the goods could be ordered; that was long before the goods arrived. Mr. Butler said they would be the same as the first lot; I said the first lot would not do. No one was present at the time. I took fifty bales on the 5th May because Mr. Butler told me that the bank was wanting money. I do not know what he meant by saying this. Mr. Butler said he would make everything all right. Two Portuguese clerks were present when I paid the Tls. 5,168.75. I often went afterwards for the delivery orders for the bales; I spoke to Mr. Butler about them. I never spoke to Mr. Butler's compradore about any business. I know him very well. The market value of camlets on the 9th August was about Tls. 10.00 per piece. The value of crape lastings was then about Tls. 3.50 per piece. There are twenty pieces in a case; each case is worth about Tls. 70. Figured lustrres were then about Tls. 3.10 a piece. There are sixty pieces in a bale. I did not buy the crape lastings of Chapman King and Co.; I bought them from Mr. Hertz and left them with Chapman King and Co. I know Mr. Mickie. I went through several packages of camlets, lustrres and lastings with him and told him what my objections were. Mr. Mickie said he did not want to say anything about the goods; he said they were equal to the

samples. The name of the man from Tin Yuen Fong was Ng-ngan San with whom I went to Mr. Butler. He is not in Shanghai at present; he may be away on business. I was not to get any more of the pieces mentioned in the contract. I told Mr. Butler I had been in trouble with my hong about the Tin Yuen Fong contract. There were a hundred pieces of goods left. Ng-ngan San could not be found and I asked Mr. Butler to wait. I did not chinch him to wait. Ta Mow Hong finished business and sold all its effects. I am now a sort of a broker and am still doing business with Mr. Butler as he promised me commission on all custom I brought. The market value of the first lot of lustrres was Tls. 3.40 a piece; if they had been as I ordered them they would have been worth Tls. 3.70 a piece. The value of those I received in May and June was about Tls. 3.30 a piece. If the camlets which arrived in April 1881 had been up to muster they would have been worth about Tls. 11.40 a piece. As they were received they were only worth about Tls. 11.00 a piece. The value of black lustrres in August 1881 was about Tls. 3 a piece. The value of lion camlets in the same month, such as I ordered, was about Tls. 10.50 or Tls. 10.60 a piece.

Re-examined—I had many transactions with Mr. Butler in lion camlets both for the old and new firm. The samples came into my possession in the fifth or sixth month of 1880. I got them from the old firm. I expected to get the same quality of camlets as these samples. The sample shown me by Mr. Wainwright is a camlet. It is not equal to the camlets in these samples. I asked Mr. Butler for the invoices, but they were refused. I asked for them because I expected to find out from them what were the actual lengths of the camlets. I had a right to complain when only six pieces were sixty yards in length and the rest deficient. If I found only twenty pieces deficient I would have also complained. Each piece has a ticket on it specifying the length. There was not one marked sixty yards; they all ranged from fifty to fifty-eight yards. I saw none of the second lot marked sixty yards. I did not take delivery of any of the camlets I ordered on joint account with Chapman King & Co.; I cannot explain why Mr. Butler has credited me with delivery of five bales.

By the Court—When I was in the Ta Mow Hong it was my duty to look at the length of every piece. I looked at every piece that was unpacked at Ta Mow Hong but I did not examine those that were sold unpacked; many pieces were sold without being unpacked.

The Court adjourned at 12.5 until 1.30 p.m. On re-assembling Mr. Latham put in a portion of the invoices referred to in the foregoing evidence.

Thomas Macdonald, sworn, states:—I am employed in the piece goods department of Messrs. Reid Evans and Co. We do a large business in figured lustrres. I have examined the samples now produced. Apart from the designs and colours there is a slight difference in the texture. If goods of these two qualities were in the market the colours and designs would be the whole point of market value; the difference in their value on an average would be about a mace a piece. I do not think sixty yards would be the average length of pieces of camlets. In an invoice of a thousand pieces I should expect to find them fifty-nine yards on an average. I do not know the average weight of pieces of camlets. I do not know much of lion camlets. I should think a difference of two catties, apart from wood and covering, would be enough to make a Chinaman complain.

Cross-examinea—In my own knowledge I have never heard of weight being applied as a test to camlets. I should not think a Chinaman justified in throwing up his

contract for the differences I have mentioned; he might refuse delivery and expect an allowance according to the condition of the market.

Re-examined—I mean that a difference of two catties is enough for a Chinaman to have an allowance. One mace a piece on lustras is what I would allow as regards quality.

PETER MACLEAN, sworn, states:—I am a broker. I know lustras when I see them but I do not know their value. I have examined these two samples. Apart from designs and colour there is a difference in quality; one is a finer material than the other which is made of heavier wool. I have formed no opinion as to their difference in value; a mace or so would be quite a full allowance. I have had pretty good experience in camlets. Lion camlets generally come the same length. I cannot say what the exact length would be as I never imported any. I do not know what an ordinary camlet weighs. I would consider two catties, on an average, an extraordinary difference. The dye does not make any great difference.

Cross-Examined. I do import some camlets. There has been a tendency to lengthen the piece of late years. On an average they turn out longer now than they did two years ago; then they were 56 to 58 yards long, now the sometimes turn out 60 or 61 yards. I have not sold lion camlets. I should consider the lustras before me a fair execution of an order given on these samples, with a slight allowance for fancied inferiority. The fineness of the one might compensate for the heaviness of the other.

Re-examined—I think the buyer ought to take them with a slight allowance; the custom of the trade would enforce it.

CHENG TUK CHEE, warned, states:—I am a piece goods dealer carrying on business at Shanghai in the Maloo. I know something about figured lustras. One of these samples is finer than the other, the finer ones are dearer. Their difference in an average market would be between 1 and 2 mace a piece. I know the lion camlets; they have been on the market for some time; the samples before me are about the same quality. These (gentians) now produced are of inferior quality. (Several more samples were then shown to the witness who detected a difference of quality in the in.) If those I have pointed out were in the market at the same time their difference would be six or seven mace a piece.

Cross-examined—This quality is not a proper execution of an order on these musters; the colours are almost the same; the figuring on the book-muster is better. The difference in value would be 1 or 2 mace a piece. This difference is caused by the texture. I know all about camlets. About three years ago the length of camlets was 58 or 59 yards a piece; two years ago they were 60 yards in length. The best chops were then the elephant and S.S.G. They are about the same length as the lion camlets. I bought some camlets 60 yards long two years ago.

TA FOONG—warned, said:—I am a piece goods man, carrying on business in Shanghai. I do business in figured lustras. I did more four or five years ago than now. (The witness then examined several samples and said that some were of finer quality than the others.) If the two qualities were in the market at the same time there would be a difference of 1½ mace in value; if there were no ready buyers the difference would be 2½ mace. I do not do very much business in camlets now; I can judge of their quality. The samples before me are of different quality. The lighter ones would be cheaper. I think there is a difference of 4 or 5 mace in value.

Cross examined I do not consider goods of the quality before me a fair execution of an order based on these samples. If

I did not receive an allowance I should refuse them.

TANG MING SHAN, warned, said:—I am a partner in the Ta Mow-hong, the other partner is Woong Chen Shan. Kee Tee Fong does all the piece goods business outside the office. I superintend the keeping of the books of the office. The book-keeper is gone to Ningpo. I know of Kee Tee Fong's dealings with Chapman King & Co. The purchases of lustras began in September 1880. I remember receiving samples of the first lot that came; Kee Tee Fong brought them for my inspection. I saw there was a difference in the samples that arrived and those from which the order was given. I selected the latter myself and told Vee Tee Fong to order them. I have seen this muster before. I saw it the year before last. Vee Tee Fong gave it to me. This one was for the texture; there were others for the figures and colours. When the goods arrived I told Vee Tee Fong to tell Chapman King and Co. I did not want them, I afterwards took delivery because Chapman King & Co. told Vee-tee-fong to sell the goods for them. Vee-tee-fong told me to pay the money for them, and that Chapman, King & Co. would make allowance. Two more lots of lustras of similar quality afterwards came and the same arrangement was made about them. When I saw the first lot that arrived. I did not want any more of the same quality. The samples of camlets were also brought to me. I told Vee-tee-fong to order them from Chapman, King and Co. When they arrived I found they were lighter in weight than the samples from which they were ordered. I compared them with the samples of the cargo that arrived. These are the samples (produced.) (The witness identified entries in the hong book relative to the transactions.) The book is simply a copy of all delivery orders received; all orders are entered in it. I paid the Tls. 5,168.75 for fifty bales of gold lion camlets. I knew of other lots of camlets ordered by Vee Tee Fong from Chapman King and Co. I ordered 200 bales; the greater part of them were the same quality as the first lot. I took delivery of them because Chapman King and Co. asked me to sell them for them. I know nothing about any trouble with Tin Yuen Fong. I sent two orders for camlets through Chapman King and Co. I placed the delivery orders in the Kung Tah bank for security. Our business has been greatly interfered with by the detention of goods. We failed in consequence of it.

Cross-examined. We did a large business two years ago. We have lost on other speculations besides those with Chapman King and Co. I have done business during the last two years, with Frazar & Co., Fearon, Low & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., China & Japan Trading Co., Russell & Co., Hewett & Co., Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co. and Provand & Co. I made profits on some transactions and lost on others. My whole capital was embarked with Chapman, King & Co. I lost Tls. 100 with Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co. I do not know of any other firm, with whom I have lost. The most capital I have had out at one time was Tls. 8,000 of my own and Tls. 20,000 from banks. I had a partner named Chung-tah-ching. He left the firm last year; he had Tls. 4,000 in the firm. When he left the firm he took his capital with him. I was first asked to sell the lustras on Chapman King and Co.'s account on the first or second moon of last year. I was told to sell lustras and camlets. I sold some but not all. At first the prices were more than what I had agreed with Chapman King and Co.; afterwards they fell off. None of the lustras were sold for more. The muster on which I ordered the camlets is not here. I took some of these to Chapman King & Co. The year before last I got

these camlets from Chapman King & Co.; it was in the fifth or sixth moon. Two years ago I remember ordering 100 bales of camlets from Chapman King & Co. Since then I have given one order in the first moon of last year. Formerly camlets were from 57 to 59 yards long; afterwards they were 60 yards to the piece. I wanted them to be that length at least. I told Vee Tee Fong to say so. He and I are good friends now. I have no reason to think Vee Tee Fong did not act properly towards me.

Re-examined—I obtained these musters of old camlets from Vee Tee Fong three years ago. I do not know when or from where he procured them.

The Court adjourned at 5.10 p.m. until 10 a.m. on the 23rd inst.

Miscellaneous.

THE MUTINY AT WUCHANG.

PROCLAMATION BY THE AUTHORITIES.

The Governor-General of Hu Kuang endowed with the rank of President of the Board of War, Yu, and the Governor of Hu-pei endowed with the rank of Secretary of the Board of War, Pang, declare and proclaim the following:—

Subaltern Yang Tê-kua of the "Right" camp under the control of the Fu-t'ai was exchanging some money in a cash shop and brought on a quarrel with the proprietor of the shop. It happened that the Magistrate of Kiang Hsia Hsien was passing the very place where the disturbance was going on, and seeing the offending party, Subaltern Yang, in a short coat with his queue coiled on his head, took him for an impostor, and gave him a hand-slapping by mistake on the spot. But the subaltern when talking with his comrades spoke of the matter; the soldiers took it greatly to heart, and had some trouble with the Magistrate. We the Governor-General and Governor having learned the facts of the case immediately ordered the Captain to deliver up the riotous soldiers for trial and have them placed under surveillance. The soldiers, however, under the influence of groundless reports, believed that capital punishment was going to be inflicted upon the ones surrendered to law; so on the eve of the 9th moon 18th day a crowd of them gathered and prayed for mercy and the release of their comrades. The soldiers were still under apprehension, and we accordingly had proclamations posted to notify them. But lately a rumour went about that we the Governor-General and Governor had sent for soldiers of other provinces to quell the soldiers stationed here, and also that the soldiers on receiving the intelligence of an army approaching were about to co-operate and raise a sedition. In consequence of such rumours the hearts of the people trembled and began to fill with fear. This is something to be heartily detested. Taking everything into consideration, it is not likely that the soldiers who have been fed by the benevolent Government and who have families (will do anything unpatriotic or rash.) I, the Governor-General, though taking my office but a short time ago, have been known to control the soldiers with both love and discipline, and that is something manifest to all. I, the Governor, having filled my official capacity for the last three years, have always treated the soldiers with sincerity and moved them (to obedience) by virtue, and that too is fully known to the public. On the night of the 18th several soldiers went out of their respective camps for the purpose of begging leniency for their comrades, and the ones who noised and crowded were the street loafers, vagrants and blackguards; they wished to raise a riot, and during the confusion to rob and

plunder. It is our duty to clear the soldiers from such charges and to exonerate them. Now the soldiers are quiet, as they always are, and the officers of that camp again and again ask us to look lightly on their offences, nor do we desire to satisfy justice to satiety (but to let the matter drop.) The blackguards, loafers, etc., etc., seeing no other way of carrying out their schemes for plunder and robbery, manufacture these baseless rumours of soldiers being sent for from other provinces for the purpose of frightening our soldiers; and of the soldiers being about to rise in sedition, for the sake of scaring the populace; so that ultimately both the soldiery and people will fall into their snare. Such dastardly villains ought to suffer decapitation according to law. The officers of the city both civil and military are commanded to take stern measures in bringing to justice all the blackguards who promulgated these rumours. You, soldiers and inhabitants, must remember that soldiers are kept to protect the people, and soldiers are also made out of citizens; therefore they ought to sympathise with each other as if they were of the same parents. How can you think that without the slightest sign of disturbance we would send for soldiers to make havoc in the capital of the province? Read this proclamation! Soldiers, go back to your companies! Citizens, return to your houses! Listen not to rumours, and do not fear!

The Proclamation of the City Magistrate Lou is given in rhyme:—

The blackguards are accustomed to manufacture rumours so that they may derive benefit from them. For things that are not they make things to be, and you (citizens) ought to take no notice of them. Some inhabitants under fright move away and they fall into the blackguards' snare. I am ruling this prefecture and look on soldiers and citizens alike. The superiors are full of virtue, benevolence and generosity, the civil and military officers are of the same mind and will. Do you all keep your business and work and listen not to idle rumours. All the rumour-making ruffians will be brought to severe punishment.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "IRAQUADDY."

After printing the explanation of this person's conduct to an English officer and boat's crew in the Suez Canal, the *China Mail* says:—

We are sure our readers will agree with us that the extenuations offered, to excuse a deliberate refusal of food to the officer and crew of a British man-of-war, are unsatisfactory, evasive, and—considering they come from an officer of the navy of a great maritime power—strange and unbecoming.

We hear that the offence (!) with which Captain Pasqualini charges the young sub-lieutenant who was in charge of the steam-launch of H.M.S. *Euryalus* is: that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraquaddy*, which by favour enjoys the status of a man-of-war, was boarded in an improper or unconventional manner. The story told to us is: that at 6 or 7 o'clock p.m., not at nine as Captain Pasqualini makes out—though for that matter the difference between rude inhospitality at midnight or at midday is not serious—Her Majesty's steam-launch was brought alongside the French mail packet, and as her presence there was for a space of some twenty minutes or more ignored by the officers in charge of the deck—purposely ignored it would seem, as these gentlemen of the French naval service saw the launch and heard the hails—the sub-lieutenant scrambled on board as best he could. The officers on deck maintained their contemptuous demeanour, but, after a while, Captain Pasqualini appeared. That dignitary declaimed some heroics (in prose) about the technical quality of the *Iraquaddy*—a question not raised by the half-starved English-

man—finally, not only refused food, though payment was offered in return, but acted so rudely that the British officer went back without further parley to his little bark. Fortune was kind to him. At a short distance off there lay a Dutch ship, whose Captain worthily upheld the reputation of his nation for humanity, hospitality, and good fellowship. Captain Pasqualini in no way impeaches the version we gave, which possibly if not strictly accurate in some details is correct in the main.

At any rate Captain Pasqualini had not behaved to a British boat's-crew as he, by the laws of humanity and the rules of convention ought to have done, and this gentleman, we hear, lays special stress on the fact of the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s being in possession of the status of men-of-war, and as his compeer, the Captain of the *Melbourne*, holds like opinions, we respectfully suggest to His Excellency the Administrator, and the honourable members of Council, that in this port, at least, the *Iraquaddy* and *Melbourne* shall henceforth not enjoy the rank nor have the privileges accorded to foreign men-of-war. The fleet of the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s has had privileges given by special favor of the Colonial Government which, however, is free, if cause should be shown, to withdraw the favour at any rate from the two obnoxious vessels. With justice the Government can declare that henceforth the French mail packets, or two of them, shall be as equals and no more to the mail ships of the P. & O. Co., the Austrian Lloyd's, the Japanese vessels, and the other mail lines.

We trust the British journals of Yokohama and Shanghai, of the Straits and Ceylon, will tell our countrymen the facts of the deplorable incident. If proper notice is taken of the affront to the British flag, for which no reparations have been made or offered, the Messageries Maritimes Company will soon issue a peremptory order, which will guarantee that there shall be no recurrence of unfriendly and rude acts similar to those we have regretfully commented upon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company has hitherto had, and deserved, the highest repute, and has consequently had full support from British people. We therefore trust that the Captains of the *Iraquaddy* and *Melbourne* will be required by the Company's directors to give full justifications for conduct which has excited very great surprise and much angry feeling in Shanghai as well as in Hongkong.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. may rest assured that the foreign communities in the East will not be satisfied unless the fullest enquiry is made into the conduct of the Captain of the *Iraquaddy*; and if the charges which have been brought against him are proved, his dismissal from the service of the Company should be publicly and immediately ordered.

THE OPENING OF SHANGHAI IN 1843.

H. B. M. Consuls for Shanghai and Amoy have been officially recognized by the Chinese local authorities, and legal trade has commenced at both places, though we believe with no very flattering prospects. Some of the outside shopmen in Canton talk of removing to the northern ports, where they think their knowledge of English will be a means of introducing them to business as brokers. We extract two notices from the Hongkong Gazette, relating to the limits of those ports.

"City of Shanghai, 14th Nov., 1843.

"I hereby notify to all her majesty's subjects that I have temporarily established the British Consulate within the city of Shanghai, in a street situated close to the walls between the east and west gates. I solicit the coöperation of all parties in aiding me to conduct the duties intrusted

to my charge. In communication with the intendant of circuit and superintendent of customs, the port of Shanghai is declared open for trade on the 17th inst; from which all regulations relative thereto will be in force. For the present the limits of the port of Shanghai are declared to be within the lines formed by Púshán point bearing west, and the battery on the right bank, at the mouth of the river below Wúsung, bearing southwest. The place of anchorage for loading and unloading within the port is as close over as possible to the left bank, at the bend of the river adjacent to a creek named the Wúsung kú; which is at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile below the walls of Shanghai river, and when the number of vessels may render it requisite, ships must anchor head and stern, leaving the navigation of the river clear, and the mouth of the Wúsung kú well open. The tariff, general regulations, and various proclamations promulgated by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., G.C.B., H. M. plenipotentiary, for conducting the commercial intercourse with China, must be strictly adhered to by myself, as well as by those resorting to this port. The intendant of circuit and superintendent of customs has established a government banking establishment or shroff shop for the receipt of tonnage dues, and export and import duties, and has fixed the office in the street leading from the little east gate of the city to the bank of the river, the firm being held by the six partners, named Yaou Hangyuew, Kwo Wanfung, Chow Hooshing, Chum Yumjee, Muo Hang Ho, King Yumkeo.

"Any one of them is empowered to grant receipts for monies paid on account of the above purposes. Standard weights and measures are lodged in the office of the Consulate, and as all duties will be paid and received according to these standards, British merchants are recommended to provide themselves with sets which can easily be obtained at Shanghai, and the propriety of endeavoring to bring the same into general use is submitted for consideration. As the different trades and professions at this place have different weights and measures, and as none agree with the government standard fixed for the five ports, particular caution is essential in all commercial transactions, to have the catty and covid, by which the transaction has to be settled clearly defined, and it will prevent difficulties and loss, to be cautious in reposing confidence until the character and conduct of parties are better known. Arrangements are in progress for selecting a suitable site for dwelling and store-houses for settling by assay, the per centage to be paid on silver coins to raise the silver thereof to the standard of fineness for the payment of the duties.

"For establishing a place for the custom-house, examination of goods landed and shipped off, and for the appointing pilots and adopting other arrangements to facilitate the navigation in and out of the port, due intimation will be given, on the completion of the measures connected with the abovenamed points, which must for the present be considered as still unsettled. Although it is desirable to adhere to the usual time, for the transaction of business, yet it will be clearly understood, that, when necessary, the consulate will be open to all persons at all hours, and any aid or information which can be afforded by the consular establishment will, as a matter of duty, be willingly given in application either by writing or personal communication.

"(Signed)

G. BALFOUR,
H.M. Consul, at Shanghai."

—Chinese Repository.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 22nd November, 1882.

VERY little has been passing in our import market during the week and prices generally have declined. GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. of medium quality have been sold at from 2 to 3 candareens per piece lower; for the commoner goods there is no demand whatever. T-CLOTHS have been quiet but steady and the same may be said of WHITE SHIRTINGS. AMERICAN DRILLS are five candareens per piece lower. The demand for cotton goods this week has been for Tientsin, advices from which port are to the effect that only a small business was going on. There is no improvement in the market at Hankow mentioned in letters from there.

WOOLLENS.—Only one or two trifling sales have been made privately of special goods, and at auction prices during the week have been considerably lower; the market is in an unsatisfactory condition with little prospect of improvement this season. At yesterday's public sale scarlet camlets were 16 candareens and gentian 30½ candareens per piece lower than in the previous week. Long Ells also showed a decline of one mace. RUSSIAN CLOTHS and FIGURED ORLEANS have been purchased but not to any great extent.

Sales of Imports from the 15th to the 21st November, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings.—6lbs.—By auction 550 pieces. **7lbs.**, by auction 600 pieces. **8.4lbs.**—9,150 pieces, Blue Butterfly 1,500 at £1.49, Hand and Branch 1,750 at £1.77, Green 3 Men 500 at £1.39, Squirrel 250 at £1.60, Black Lion 2,600 at £1.46, Red Pheasant 1,000 at £1.55, Blue Fish 1,000 at £1.45, Clock 550 at £1.30, and by auction 13,080 pieces. The business in heavier weights of goods has been by auction, viz., 2,150 pieces.

T-Cloths.—7lbs.—4,550 pieces, One Feather 1,000 at £1.10, Blue Butterfly 1,000 at £1.29, 5 Birds 650 at £1.54, Blue Buffalo 1,000 at £1.14, Paddle Wheel 900 at £1.37½, and by auction 4,230 pieces. **8lbs.**—5,250 pieces, Green Stag 5,000 at £1.13, Blue Eye 250 at £1.45, and by auction 537 pieces.

Drills.—Auction sales 3,805 pieces. **Jeans.**—4,080 pieces, Dragon 1,580 at £1.44, 1,000 at £1.43, Mandarin, best, 1,000 at £1.84, Peacock 500 at £1.44. Auction sales 400 pieces. **Sheetings.**—200 pieces, Stag Chop at £1.75.

White Shirtings.—64-reed—7,000 pieces, Blue Stag 3,000 at £1.82½, Maggie 1,000 at £1.49, Dewhurst Eagle 2,500 at £1.95. By auction 1,000 pieces. **76-reed** 250 pieces, No. 9000 at £2.35.

American Goods.—DRILLS 13,200 pieces, PMCD Dragon 2,550 at £2.75, SMD Lion 1,350 at £2.70, MMD Horse 750 at £2.67½, Lion 8,460 at £2.65, 2 Lions 90 at £2.67½. **SHEETINGS** 1,500 pieces, Lion 1,000 at £2.84, W Eagle 500 at £2.50. **JEANS** 2,500 pieces, Squirrel Chop at £2.35.

Fancy Goods.—TURKEY REDS 1,900 pieces, 2½lbs. 1 Man 200 at £1.15, Gold Feather 5½lbs. 200 pieces, at £2.42½. 5½lbs. Stag 1,500 at £2.45, Auction sales 1,048 pieces. **FIGURED ORLEANS** 1,200 pieces House Chop at £2.70. **ITALIANS**—Gentian 200 pieces Woman Chop at £2.47½, VELVETEENS, 120 pieces 26 inch Chop at 17 candareens a yard. **HANDKERCHIEF** 400 pieces 32 inch Pheasant at 57½ candareens each.

Woollens.—The private sales have been—CAMLETS 60 pieces, Lion orange 10 pieces at £9.90, Soldier 50 pieces at £8.87½. **SPANISH STRIPES** 102 pieces Seahorse Chop—Purple at £51½, New Green 6 at 51½, Dark Blue at 49½, Mauve 24 at 55½, Ash at 56½, candareens a yard. **RUSSIAN CLOTHS** House 250 at £17.50, No. 2, 100 at £18.75. By auction Camlets 1,670 pieces; Spanish Stripes 96 pieces; Long Ells 600 pieces.

Metals.—No improvement has taken place in this market. **LEAD** is said to be slightly firmer but the native demand is slack and the following are the only sales reported—LB 100 tons at £4.05 and 50 tons at £4.02½. **NAILROD IRON.**—The business in spot cargo is confined to small settlements by the trade at recent figures. A few hundred tons Sohler's have been sold for forward delivery at £2 per picul. A sale of 200 tons Dawes' at £2.15 is also reported. **OLD IRON.**—Sales 1,000 piculs Scrap at £0.52½, 420 piculs Fishplates at £1.77½, per picul, by auction. **BAR IRON.**—Sales have been principally at auction and at very low rates, viz. —1,200 piculs damaged flat at £1.47½ & 1.57½ and 800 piculs square at £1.31 & 1.33 per picul. Private 250 piculs round at £1.72½ per picul. **IN STEEL AND PIG IRON.**—No business. **COPPER.**—No sales reported.

Miscellaneous.—In MATCHES, SOAP, WINDOW GLASS, and NEEDLES, transactions have been insignificant. **DYES.**—A fair business has been doing chiefly in crystal greens at somewhat better rates; say 22½ for racehorse chop to 27 cand. for eagle, 2 oz. bottles.

Kerosene Oil.—Business has been quiet at about last rates, but recently sales have been made which would establish a slightly lower standard of rates; a sale, delivery during December, is reported at £1.4.3. and 2,800 cases were quitted at auction at £1.4.0, 1 week's clearance, but on the whole the position of the article is considered promising and a serious decline is thought unlikely. The volume of business has been small. Stock 340,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing rates are:—Malwa, new, at £390 to £398, old, at £420 to £440, Patna, new, at £410, Benares, new, at £390.

Coal.—Messrs. WHELOCK & Co. say—We have again little of interest to report in the Coal market, though arrivals during the fortnight have come up to the average. **CARDIFF.**—There is still some demand for this description of Coal, though the arrival of 520 tons from Hongkong has been sufficient to meet pressing requirements. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE** is without change, being still enquired for in small lots at quotation. **AUSTRALIAN.**—Wollongong continues weak on account of the limited demand and heavy stocks and the rate has declined. The 590 tons per John Potts and 425 tons per Sofa were sold to arrive some time ago. Sales of Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal are confined to small lots ex godown, and otherwise is in no demand. **JAPAN.**—Mixed sorts continue to be difficult of sale, and there are no transactions in Takasima to report. All the Miike Coal to hand is in fulfilment of contracts. **KEELUNG** is dull and without enquiry.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls. 8.50 per ton, nominal.	Japan Takasima Dust, ex ship.....	Tls. 3.50 per ton, purely nominal
American Anthracite, to arrive.....	11.25 " offers.	Miike Lump, ex ship	4.25 " nominal.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	6.25 " weak.	" Dust, ex ship	3.50 " "
" Coal Cliff ex ship	6.00 " nominal.	Inabuko, ex ship	3.25 " nominal.
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex ship	5.70 " "	Takoo and Karatz, ex ship	3.75 " "
Japan, Takasima, Lump, ex ship.....	4.50 " "	Keelung, ex ship to arrive	3.75 " weak.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been of—Mixed Japan 2350 tons; Wollongong 1015 tons; Miike Lump 1936 tons; Miike dust 1541 tons; Karatz 1200 tons; Cardiff 520 tons. Total 8502.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—After last mail left a considerable demand arose for the English market but it has since subsided in consequence of less favourable advices having been received from home. There has also been some uncertainty as to the position of speculative holders here, which has made some buyers cautious, and the market is weak at the close. Best chop 4's being £370.

Purchases for the week 1,600 bales; including TSATLEE—Koo-fong-sing No. 3 at £410, No. 3½ at £395, No. 4 at £380; Black Lion No. 3½ at £375 to 377½, Mountain No. 1, Beautiful Woman, Kukke Kin-jan, and Mow-fong at £375, Buffalo at £373½ and 372½, E-wo Eagle, Ya-kee No. 4, Incense Sooy-wha, and Double Phoenix at £367½; Blue Elephant at £365, Ku-kee Chin-lock at £326½, Bird Fon-ling at £360, Gold Stork at £358½, Yellow Elephant at £350, Bamboo Chi-fong and Gno-ki-ling at £345, Gold Ki-ling at £335, Market chops at £325 to 337½. Yellow—Mienchows at £307½, Re-reals at £365 to 385. Stock 25,000 bales.

	To London.	The Continent.	America.	Hongkong, &c.	Total.
Export to date*	4,487	17,657	2,213	9,909	25,266 bales
Against same time 1881-2	4,184	17,859	3,804	1,077	26,924 "
" 1880-1	14,103	31,652	4,492	4,698	54,950 "

Tea.—BLACK—The following report covers the business done during the last fortnight. Shortly after the departure of last English mail, a considerable business was done at an advance of about half a Tael to one Tael on previous prices, latterly however the market has assumed a quiet tone, and during the past few days little or no business has been transacted. Shantautms have been taken freely at prices ranging from £9 to £9.50 per picul, shewing a decline of about one Tael on former prices.

The settlements for the week have been:—

420 half-chests	Ningchow	at £16 to ...	per picul.
290	Loongchuen	" 24½ to ...	"
673	Hohow	" 10½ to 12½	"
924	Oopack	" 15 to 15½	"
1,989	Oanfa	" 11½ to 21½	"
430	Onam	" 13 to ...	"
1,629	Shantautm	" 9 to 9½	"

6,355 half-chests,

Stock—61,814 ½-chests,

GREEN.—There has been more doing in this market, chiefly for the United States. Moyune and Teenkai descriptions have again been in good demand, at prices showing an advance of about one Taal for the best chops. Fychows have been dealt in to a fair extent at rather lower prices. In Pinguneys there has been more enquiry, chiefly for medium to fine sorts, at about former rates.

The following are the settlements since last French mail:—

Moyune, fine to finest	5,358	half-chests at	£21 to 25	per picul.	Fychow, fine lines	106 ½-chests at	£29½ to ...	per picul.
„ medium to fine	1,684	„ „	18½ „ 20½	„	Pinguney, fine to finest ...	1,047	„ „	21½ „ 24½
„ fine lines	151	„ „	38 „ 44	„	„ common to med.	2,320	„ „	11 „ 20½
Teenkai, fine to finest	3,637	„ „	21 „ 25	„	Total	17,930	½-chests.	
„ medium	1,206	„ „	19½ „ 20	„				
Fychow, common to medium	2,421	„ „	15 „ 19	„				

The stock consist of 74,160 half-chests Country Tea, 24,956 half-chests Pinguney, and 687 half-chests Local Packed.

Comparative Statement of Export of Tea from Shanghai, and Yangtze ports, from commencement of season to date:—
1882 & 1883. 1881 & 1882.

To	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.
*Great Britain	58,746,160	4,093,415	62,839,575	66,384,802	4,491,109	70,875,911
United States	3,041,720	9,695,851	12,737,571	2,801,532	13,809,050	16,610,582
Montreal	21,085	32,652	57,737	24,821	68,965	93,786
Toronto	1,235	10,949	12,184	...	...	...
†Russia direct	10,307,062	144	10,307,206	7,436,863	...	7,436,956

* Including Cargo of *Fleurs Castle* (Str.) 2,891,293 lbs. Black Tea—Lost.

† Including Cargo of *Moskwa* (Str.) 1,970,729 lbs. Black Tea—Lost.

Exchange.—A larger amount of business has been done in private bills during this week than for some time past. The greater part of it was placed at 5s. 1½d. for four months' credits and 5s. 1½d. for four months' documentary paper. Six months' credits were sold at 5s. 2½d. and 5s. 2½d. and documentary bills at 5s. 2½d. to 3. On France four months' documents have been sold at f. 6.50 and latterly at f. 6.51, six months' bills at f. 6.54 and 6.55. There has been very little demand for bank bills or telegraphic transfers; and the business done has been chiefly at 5s. 1½d. for the former and 5s. 0½d. for the latter. Rupees have been sold at 305½ to 305½.

Shares.—A large business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares at from 140 to 146 premium for cash. Not much has been doing in other stocks. Messrs. Bissett & Co.'s circular in the postscript gives particulars of the week's transactions.

Freights.—Abridged from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report:—There has been no activity in our Freight market since the issue of our last circular on the 7th instant, nor can we expect any at this season of the year. There has been no improvement in the Coal carrying trade between Nagasaki and this, and we have in consequence only one settlement to note. For London via Suez Canal:—Rates are unchanged, the mail steamers taking cargo at 45s. and Holt's steamers at 42s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet. For New York via Suez Canal:—The rate is 50s. per 40 cubic feet. The berth continues without a sailing vessel.

Quotations for sailing vessels are:—

Newchwang to Swatow, season closed.

Chefoo to Swatow, 20 Mex. cents per picul, slight demand.

Nagasaki and back, \$2 per ton of coal for small vessels, nominal.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.15 per ton of coal, slight enquiry.

Foochow and back, \$2.60 per Register ton, nominal.

Settlements during the fortnight have been:—

Martha, British barque, 853 tons, hence to Singapore and back, \$8,000 in full, 70 lay days.

Sofia, Swedish barque, 250 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$2.10 per ton of Coal, 16 lay days.

Kassa, British barque, 312 tons, Nagasaki to Yokohama, \$2.00 per ton of Coal, — lay days.

John Potts, British barque, 373 tons, hence to Amoy, \$800 in full, despatch.

Jane Woodburn, British barque, 299 tons, hence to Kobe, \$1,400 in full, 17 lay days.

Louisa, German schooner, 244 tons, hence to Whampoa, 9 Mex. cents per picul, 10 lay days.

Chinese Market.—The Sugar market has been quiet—sales for the week amounting to 3,750 piculs white and 2,550 piculs brown at unchanged prices. **Pepper, Black.**—Dull and only a small business doing. **Sandalwood,** sales 600 piculs South Sea and 100 piculs Timor. **Cotton,** is about 4 mace lower, and little is going on in it. **Hides,** sales 500 piculs at quotations. **Flints,** small sales. **Malacca Tin,** is about two mace lower. Sales—Fung-hing 300 piculs; Fock-chock 400 piculs; Chow-kang 300 piculs.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve	Black	Magenta	Sales pieces.
E-wo	15th Nv.	HDB	9 28	9 45	9 54	9 57	...	...	...	...	9 28	...	...	90
Yuen-fong	16th	No. 2	8 26	7 89	8 78	...	...	...	...	...	7 75	...	9 25	120
King-ming	21st	SSG	8 77½	9 07½	9 35	9 55	8 75	10 02½	...	7 30	...	...	10 47½	590
...	...	GGM	8 87½	9 22½	9 47½	9 80	9 10	10 20	...	7 40	9 37½	7 97½	...	580
...	...	CPH	9 51	9 80	9 72½	9 89	9 13	10 46	8 33	9 80½	9 34	8 14	10 10	290
Spanish Stripes.														
E-wo	15th Nv.	HDB	0 483	0 498	0 481	0 461	0 542	...	...	...	...	0 508	...	96
Long Ells.														
E-wo	15th Nv.	HDB	5 01	...	...	4 96 Br.	5 40	5 23	5 06	...	...	0 508	...	180
Yuen-fong	16th	GGL	5 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sing-wo	20th	UU	4 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
King-ming	21st	CPH	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Miscellaneous.														
Kung-maw, S. Stripes.	17th	2-Men	0 403	...	0 425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

House Name: 15th November—

E-wo:—T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue 2-Teapot AAA, 70 pcs at £1.3925, 210 pcs at £1.295, 1, 350 pcs at £1.255, Green 1, 280 pcs at £1.16, Red 1, 420 pcs at £1.20, Black 1, 350 pcs at £1.1075, 8lbs. Blue 2-Teapot AAA, 57 pcs at £1.6725, 180 pcs at £1.5925, Red, 180 pcs at £1.37, Black, 120 pcs at £1.225. GREY SHIRTINGS, 10lbs. Blue 2-Teapot, 750 pcs at £2.1025, Green, 250 pcs at £2.0675, 9.12lbs Red, 500 pcs at £2.00, 8.4lbs. Blue, 750 pcs at £1.7125, Green, 240 pcs at £1.63, Red, 720 pcs at £1.595, Red Peacock, 600 pcs at £1.225, 7lbs. Blue Teapot, 350 pcs at £1.305, 12lbs. Blue Teapot, 200 pcs at £2.345. JANS, 8lbs. Blue Teapot, 400 pcs at £1.62½. TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Gold Lion, 140 pcs at £0.875, 2.2lbs. 70 pcs at £0.96½, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at £1.03, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at £1.12, 3lbs., 70 pcs at £1.30.

16th November—
Yuen-fong:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. 2-Men, 750 pcs at £0.9175, 8.4lbs. 2-Lion, 1,500 pcs at £1.1875, House, 2,000 pcs at £1.22, Blue Light-house, 1,250 pcs at £1.265, 5-Men, 1,700 pcs at £1.545, Blue Britannia, 1,000 pcs at £1.3675, Red Fish and Dragon, 1,400 pcs at £1.4375, 8.4lbs. Assorted Britannia, 400 pcs at £1.485, Shield, 600 pcs at £1.70, 9.12lb. Red Britannia, 250 pcs at £1.9975. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 72-r. Blue Lighthouse, 1,000 pcs at £1.995. DRILLS, 14lb. best Blue Britannia, 1,200 pcs at £2.3375, Fish and Dragon, 795 pcs at £2.355, 14lbs. Deer, 795 pcs at £1.99. T-CLOTHS, 7½lbs. Blue Britannia, 300 pcs at £1.22, 7lbs. 1,250 pcs at £1.02.

17th November—
Kung-maw:—DRILLS, 14lbs. Dragon A, 600 pcs at £1.9825. GREY SHIRTINGS, 9.12lbs. Mandarin, 400 pcs at £1.995. TURKEY REDS, 2.9lbs. Gold Dragon, 100 pcs at £0.88, 2½lbs., 200 pcs at £0.80, 3lbs., 100 pcs at £1.05, 2lbs. 100 pcs at £0.8075, 3½lbs., 100 pcs at £0.9925, 2½lbs. 98 pcs at £0.815.

20th November—
Sing-wo:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. Horse and Jockey 500 pcs at £1.495. ENGLISH DRILLS, 14lbs. Dragon, 315 pcs at £1.3725.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "IRAOUADDY," cleared 15th November, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste 49.50 piculs. Old Wadding 87.13 piculs. Pigs bristles 12 piculs. Fine Chinaware 3.02 piculs. Horse hair 35 piculs. Strawbraid 389.89 piculs. Tobacco leaf 111.42 piculs. Wool 114.87 piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—Waste, Shanghai 431.48 piculs, other ports 503.80 piculs. Pigs bristles 10 piculs. Fine Chinaware 9.06 piculs. Musk 0.11/3-16th piculs. Strawbraid 58.49 piculs. Silk worm eggs 5 cases. For LYONS.—Silk—Wild 1 bale.

Per Str. "CARNARVONSHIRE," cleared 16th November, for LONDON.—Silk—Waste 57.15 piculs. Hemp skin 91.72 piculs. Leathers 93.21 piculs. Nutsgalls 329.25 piculs. Strawbraid 169.16 piculs. Wool 124.85 piculs.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1882,
COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 264 TO 269, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Nieppo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings	3,700	350	18,850	290	500	6,280	600	8,950	500	...	...	3,250	...	160
T-Cloths	1,705	300	2,270	...	...	700	1,450	4,240	1,400	...	...	...	375	...
White Shirtings	1,050	50	2,350	50	150	3,220	100	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	60
Drills, English and Dutch ..	780	225	1,290	80	...	345	465	1,290	600	...	...	...	...	90
Do., American	...	30	225	...	...	180	150	1,005	750	...	...	...	...	150
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	500	...	130	...	...	100	40	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do., American	20	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sheetings, English	30	...	180	...	...	70	520	600	...	...	...	...	...	100
Do., American	130	...	20	...	...	30	1,300	7,000	825	...	...	...	...	600
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Dyed	100	30	50	...	...	30	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	50	...	240	...	60	60	180	550	90	...	...	...	...	320
Printed Twills	50	...	918	...	80	160	80	100	154	...	...	...	...	125
Turkey Red Shirtings	486	105	1,473	...	...	...	50	1,565	...	50	...	...	...	180
Velvets	84	30	120	30	24	120	30	...	...	...	60	...	...	54
Velveteens	24	...	54	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs	200	...	240	...	840	400	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	400
Muslins	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Dimities	...	...	...	...	156	105	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	48	30	216	36	54	145	24	72	12	...	...	...	...	60
Spanish Stripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	42	6	86	...	6	90	26	312	100	...	...	...	12	...
Camlets	50	60	120	70	190	850	...	70	30	10	140	...	...	110
Long Ells	...	...	440	...	260	260	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	80
Lastings	...	40	70	20	120	580	...	30	400	...	...	40	...	20
Do., Crape	...	...	80	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton	80	...	260	...	...	80	550	129	291	...	...	...	...	50
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Do., Figured	...	60	960	...	180	200	60	240	...	...	...	...	...	150
Do., Crape	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
GREY SHIRTINGS	49,230	4,498,142	81,369	4,840,272	1,671,300
T-CLOTHS	14,840	1,574,898	45,836	1,589,278	720,100
WHITE SHIRTINGS	11,750	1,188,900	41,336	1,221,198	564,900
DRILLS—English and Dutch ..	5,165	344,857	3,630	373,666	382,200
Do., American	2,625	327,115	8,700	513,585	232,200
JEANS—English and Dutch ..	890	126,849	4,732	95,353	41,300
Do., American	280	26,080	...	27,805	6,300
SHEETINGS—English	1,500	189,261	7,740	258,541	152,400
Do., American and Continents ..	10,825	494,940	9,900	500,660	147,000
DYED SHIRTINGS	280	27,601	999	76,648	52,000
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White ..	...	3,264	...	2,116	900
Do., Dyed	450	39,849	598	50,651	27,000
DAMASKS—Dyed	80	6,984	406	6,458	4,800
CHINTZES	1,550	85,646	4,092	138,582	94,800
PRINTED TWILLS	1,667	141,981	4,891	127,710	40,500
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	3,909	319,475	290	357,614	129,500
VELVETS	552	35,399	240	34,645	21,900
VELVETEENS	258	12,210	756	15,247	6,300
HANDKERCHIEFS	2,280	197,393	18,147	150,741	154,800
MUSLINS	500	163,391	4,000	92,857	25,400
DIMITIES	50	3,253	...	1,092	1,700
COTTON YARN	336	20,329	840	16,056	4,200
SPANISH STRIPES	697	37,628	1,042	50,141	25,900
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	728	28,228	1,062	41,410	31,500
CAMLETS	1,800	90,747	2,220	94,972	46,200
LONG ELLS	1,120	76,728	3,100	81,020	41,700
LASTINGS	1,320	68,737	1,399	69,804	38,600
Do., Crape	100	3,500	...	2,378	3,100
Do., Cotton	1,440	70,719	600	85,326	61,300
LUSTRES—Plain	100	5,685	...	2,799	600
Do., Figured	1,850	95,845	1,450	66,942	59,400
Do., Crape	50	2,770	...	2,849	800

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Brindisi, Sindh, Nestor, Gordon Castle.

Import Cargoes declared ex Patroclus, Glenartney, John Bunyan.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods.				Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods.			
G. E. GRAY SHIRTINGS—				LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece			
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. nom. per piece		0.94	@ 1.16	7.25 @ 10.04			
7-lbs. " " "		1.08	" 1.34	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. 2.60 " 5.10			
8½ to 8½-lbs. " " "		1.10	" 1.78	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom. " 2.70 " 3.25			
Dewhurst XX " " "		1.75	" 1.80	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst. 2.35 " 2.75			
9 to 9½-lbs. nom.		1.80	" 1.95	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black. 2.20 " 3.15			
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality " " "		1.86	" 2.10	Metals and Sundries.			
best quality. " " "		2.10	" 2.60	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best per picul 16.00 " 16.50			
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				" Ore " 14.80 " 15.50			
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed " " "		1.30	" 1.53	QUICKSILVER—American nom. " 46.00 " 46.50			
60 reed " " "		1.40	" 1.60	TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per box 4.00 " 4.20			
64 reed " " "		1.50	" 1.78	STEEL per tub " " "			
64 reed best " " "		1.76	" 1.95	Bamboo per picul 3.00 " 3.30			
66 to 72 reed " " "		1.95	" 2.15	TIN, Fong Hing nom. " 26.00 " " "			
best " " "		2.25	" 2.60	Fok Chok " 25.50 " " "			
AMERICAN DRILLS—				Chowkung, &c. " 25.30 " " "			
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs. " " "		2.60	" 2.75	HOOP IRON " 2.30 " 2.40			
AMERICAN JEANS—				FIG IRON per ton 16.50 " 20.00			
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs. " " "		1.90	" 2.35	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 nom. per picul " " "			
AMERICAN SHERTINGS—				" " 12 a 16 " 4.25 " 4.45			
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best " " "		2.50	" 2.87½	" " 17 a 25 " 4.50 " 5.25			
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs. " " "		2.67	" 2.90	IRON—Nail Rod—			
ENGLISH DRILLS—				Daves' Best nom. per picul 2.00 " 2.12½			
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. per piece		1.45	" 1.75	H. Rogers, Sons & Co. 1.80 " 2.00			
best " " "		2.00	" 2.67½	Sohier 1.82½ " 1.87½			
ENGLISH JEANS—				Belgian 1.77½ " 1.82½			
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs. " " "		1.42½	" 1.82	Daves'—Bar nom. " 2.05 " 2.12½			
ENGLISH SHERTINGS—				Round " nom. " 2.05 " 2.10			
40 yds. 40 in. 14 a 15-lbs. per piece		1.71	" 2.10	LEAD, common brands nom. per picul 4.15 " 4.22½			
DUTCH DRILLS—				L B " " "			
30 in. 40 yds. " " "		2.25	" 2.45	SUGAR—			
DUTCH JEANS—				White, Swatow, No. 1 per picul 5.40 " 5.90			
30 in. 40 yds. per piece		1.70	" 1.87	" " " 2 " 4.70 " 5.10			
7-CLOTHS—				" " " 3 " 3.90 " 4.50			
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary. nom. per piece		0.89	" 0.94	White, Canton, No. 1 5.30 " 5.80			
7-lbs. nom.		0.90	" 0.96	" " " 2 " 4.70 " 5.10			
7-lbs. Mexican		1.01	" 1.60	" " " 3 " 3.90 " 4.50			
8 a 8½-lbs. 36 in.		1.24	" 1.60	Brown, Swatow, Best. 3.40 " 3.70			
XX and best		1.60	" 1.90	" " Common 3.10 " 3.30			
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. per doz.				" Canton 3.30 " 3.50			
" 32 in.		0.43½	" 0.45	" " Common 2.90 " 3.10			
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS per piece				PEPPER—Black " 9.60 " 10.40			
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.		2.07½	" 2.22½	White 13.50 " 14.50			
Dyed, Assorted.		2.35	" 2.60	RATTANS—Common 3.00 " 3.60			
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in.		3.60	" 4.40	Good to fine " " "			
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. per piece		1.00	" 1.35	Best 4.00 " 5.00			
Blue		1.13	" 1.23	SAPAN WOOD—			
Brown nom.		1.20	" 1.35	3 pieces to the picul per picul 1.80 " 2.60			
CASHMERE T'WILLS, 25 yds. 28 in.		1.40	" 1.80	6 & 7 " " & inf. 2.30 " 2.60			
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs.		0.85	" 1.75	SANDALWOOD, South Sea 3.40 " 3.80			
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. nom. per yard		0.12½	" 0.18	Timor 5.50 " 8.50			
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.		0.10	" 0.13½	Malabar 13.00 " 19.00			
" 26 in.		0.14	" 0.18½	WINDOW GLASS—			
VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece		0.50	" 0.60	Large per box 2.70 " 2.50			
MUSLINS, Figured, ... nom.		0.65	" 0.75	Small " " "			
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.		1.00	" 1.20	KEROSENE—Devoe's per case 1.42 " 1.44			
41 in.		1.20	" 1.50	FLINT STONES per picul 0.45 " 0.50			
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 a 32 per bale		74.00	" 79.00	COTTON—Shanghai, best. 10.20 " 10.80			
Nos. 16 a 24		62.00	" 66.00	Compoek " " " 9.80 " 10.40			
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted. per yard		0.44	" 0.54	RICE—Shanghai p. 150 cat. 2.70 " 3.10			
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS		0.70	" 1.05	Chinkingiang 2.30 " 2.60			
BROAD CLOTH per yard		1.25	" 1.60	HIDES—Cow per picul 14.50 " " "			
CAMLETS—							
English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece		7.25	" 9.68				
LONG ELLS—							
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece		4.45	" 5.30				
Assorted		5.30	" 5.62½				

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 11TH NOVEMBER, 1882.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.					
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.				
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1,848	1,848.00	22	26.40	66	79.20	67	67.00				
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Receiving Vessels or landed	20	20.00	1	1.20	..	..	..	..				
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total.....	1,368	1,368.00	23	27.60	66	79.20	67	67.00				
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	34½	34.50	181	157.20	85	102.00	9	9.00				
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkingiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
Malwa.	Chts. Wght. 194 194.00	Chts. Wght. 51½ 51.50	Chts. Wght. 34½ 34.50	Chts. Wght. 44 44.00	Chts. Wght. 4 4.00	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght. 3 3.00	Chts. Wght. 270 270.00	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght. 60 601.60
Patna.....	7 8.40				2 2.40		1 1.20					10 12.00
Benares.....	21 25.20				7 8.40		2 2.40	7 8.40				37 44.40
Persian.....	13 13.00		1 1.00	1 1.00	5 5.00			15 15.00				36 36.00
Turkey												
Total..	235 240.60	51½ 51.50	35½ 35.50	45 45.00	14 15.80	5 5.00	6 6.80	292 293.40				634 693.40

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

22ND NOVEMBER, 1882.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Lombardy* takes about 1,010 bales of SILK and 700 tons of TEA.

VESSELS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London via Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Gordon Castle*; for London and Hamburg—s.s. *Atalanta*; for London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Antenor*. For New York via Amoy—s.s. *Durham*; for New York—s.s. *Oxfordshire*.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0½d.; Sight, 5s. 0¾d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, nominal; Credits, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Bills with Documents, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.52, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.56. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 305½. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 305½. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 27½. Mexican Dollars, 73.05. Gold Bars, 98 touch, £190. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—After the issue of our last report on the 15th instant over 200 shares were placed at 146% and 147% premium and exchange 72½. A lot of 1,500 was sold direct at 140% premium and exchange 73. This caused a weakness in holders, and a few shares were sold on the 16th at 141% premium and exchange 72½. A demand then set in, and several hundred shares have since changed hands at 144% and 73, and 146% and 72½ for cash, 148% for 30th November, 147% and 147½% and 73 for 31st December. The market is strong with buyers.

Pootung Dock Co.—Shares have changed hands at £105. There are sellers at that rate.

Shanghai Gas Co.—A transaction at £145 is reported. Shares are wanted at that rate.

Compagnie du Gaz.—Shares have been sold at £145.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Business is reported at \$345. Shares are procurable at \$342½.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Shares are in strong demand at £230, or better.

Pootung Wharf and Godown Co.—Shares have been placed at from £102 to £105.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—A lot has been sold at £110.

Shanghai Electric Co.—Business has been done at £65.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,350,000	\$61,800.03	30 June 82	* £1½	18 Aug. 82	148% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	£21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£27,117.66	31 Mar. 82	2%	28 Oct. 82	98
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	£10,726.86	31 Dec. 81	* 6%	29 Dec. 80	67½
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	50,000	£10	£8½	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	2½% prem.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£950
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£5,500.00	£128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2%	13 Jan. 82	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5%	13 Jan. 82	105
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£29,000.00	£21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6%	19 July 82	145
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£12,226.42	£70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½%	1 Aug. 81	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$500,000.00	£100,392.01	30 Apl. 82	22%	31 July 82	1,575
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£312,600.00	£257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	£75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton ..	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$423,744.50	\$500,127.36	30 June 82	\$30	27 Oct. 82	1,670 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Association ..	1,200	£350	£350	£502,157.57	£18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6%	13 July 82	855
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 3%	8 July 82	230
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	\$506,127.77	30 Jun. 82	First year.	.....	110
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited ..	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$823,842.00	\$263,403.7	231 Dec. 81	\$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	1,085
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$493,632.24	\$144,888.9	131 Dec. 81	+ 18%	1 Mar. 82	342½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£21,112	£2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 6%	3 Aug. 82	£230
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ..	240	£250	£250	.....	£1,156.57	31 Oct. 82	* 4%	13 Nov. 82	£250
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£105
<i>Mining.</i>									
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$450 nominal.
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$82
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£200
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£110
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£33
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£102
Shanghai Ice Association	202	£160	£160	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£150
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£ 65

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.		Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875 ..	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878 ..	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lycium Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	£ 37.50	5%	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874 ..	£ 627,615	£ 100	£ 100	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ "
Do. do. 1877 ..	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	£ 100	8%	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½ "
Do. do. 1878 ..	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	£ 500	8%	April and October.	£512½ "
Do. do. 1881 ..	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	£ 500	8%	December and June.	£530 "

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14mr-83 9

15th March, 1882.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE
FOR
SEPTEMBER.
BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING.
Contents.

At the Railway Station.
Courtling.
Mushroom firms of India.
Nature's Gentlemen.
Some words for Women.
The Poet's Corner.
Children and Lovers.
The Student's Resolve.
The two Glasses.
Correspondence.
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THE MANAGER CALCUTTA MAGAZINE,
tf 9 Dhurruntollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
SOUTHERN LIGHTS' SECTION, No. 3.

ON and after the 10th November, 1882, the following fog signals will be established at DODD ISLAND.

During foggy weather the keepers, on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle or other sound indicating the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of half a minute between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after an interval of fifteen minutes.

J. McLEAVY BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Amoy, 28th Oct., 1882. 11no 911

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 154.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT.

Dodd Island Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Light on Dodd Island was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 18th instant. The illuminating apparatus is First Order Dioptric Occulting; the Light showing alternately for twenty-six seconds, and suddenly disappearing for four seconds. It shows white from S. 51° W. round by west to N. 62° E.; red from N. 62° E. to N. 74° E.; white from N. 74° E. round by east to S. 31° W., and red from S. 31° W. to S. 51° W. The red sectors are intended to warn vessels when they approach the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The Light is elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles.

The tower is round, of brick with stone dressings, 50 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 79 feet.

The tower and dwellings are painted white.

Approximate position:—

Latitude..... 24° 26' 16" N.

Longitude... 118° 29' 4" E.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 20th Oct., 1882. 27oc 806

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11.

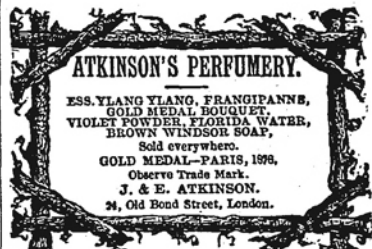
SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

Wreck of the Barque "Empress."

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named wreck has been blown up and that it no longer offers any obstruction to navigation. The Lightboat mentioned in Notice to Mariners No. 7, dated 10th August, has therefore been discontinued.

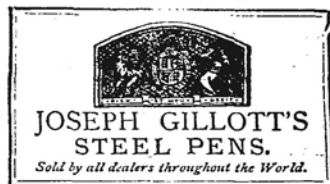
JAMES H. HART,
Commissioner of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1882. 29oc 822



(3) alt. 24oc-83 29 25th Oct., 1882.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



tf 26.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 14	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	Nov 13	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Chang	Hankow	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Pookwang	Br str	990	Davies	H'kong v. F'chow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	Ningpo	Br str	761	Cass	Hongkong	...	do	Siemens and Co
...	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	Sindh	Fr str	1903	Lequerré	Hongkong, &c.	...	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
...	Lutin	Fr g-b	137	Rouvier	Hankow	...	...	...
...	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	...	Coals	M. B. Knechia
...	Chin-tung	Chi str	835	Winsor	Swatow	...	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	Pechili	Br str	880	Hurst	Foochow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

ARRIVALS—Continued.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 15	Keelung	Br str	919	Schulze	Swatow	Nov 11	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 15	Posang	Br str	983	Irvine	Hongkong	... 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 16	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 16	Hae-an	Chi str	710	Dirksen	Tientsin	... 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 16	Taku	Br str	608	McClure	Tientsin	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 16	Taiwo	Br str	718	Webster	Hankow	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 16	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	... 13	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 16	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	... 14	Coals	M. B. Kaeshia
... 16	Kumassaka Maru	Jap bq	464	Elles	Kuchinotzu	... 13	do	M. B. Kaeshia
... 16	Brindisi	Br str	2261	Haselwood	Bombay, &c.	... 19	Mails, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 16	Hing-shing	Chi str	444	Talpey	Foochow	... 14	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 16	Chinkiang	Br str	798	Orr	Hongkong	... 12	do	Siemssen and Co
... 16	Nestor	Br str	1458	Nish	Liverpool, &c.	Sept 17	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	Nov 16	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Foochow	Br str	553	Clegg	Swatow	... 11	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Waverley	Br str	404	Stout	Foochow	... 11	do	Morris and Co
... 17	Miramar	Br str	890	Duggua	Hongkong	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 17	Hoihow	Br str	895	Hillkirk	Hongkong	... 10	Ballast	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Chefoo	Br str	684	Wyles	Amoy	... 12	Sugar	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 17	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Ichang	Br str	1049	Perks	Hongkong	... 3	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 18	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Hae-ting	Chi str	640	Launcester	Tientsin	... 1	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	Haswell	Japan	... 16	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 18	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	437	Hyne	Cruise	...	General	J. J. Buchheister
... 19	Tetuan	Br bq	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 18	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Tunsin	Br bq	290	Swenson	Nagasaki	...	Coals	Mackenzie and Co
... 19	Brenda	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow	... 16	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 19	Fuh Wo	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin	... 11	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Wuchang	Br str	1319	Waring	London, &c	Sept 19	do	Adamson, Ball and Co
... 19	Gordon Castle	Ger str	460	Voegel	Kuchinotzu	Nov —	Coals	M. B. Kaeshia
... 19	Brutus	Dan str	595	Snenson	Cruise	...	General	G. N. Tel. Co
... 19	Store Nordiske	Chi str	762	Wilson	Hongkong	... 15	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 20	Hwaiyuen	Br str	434	Hazard	Hakodadi	... 13	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 20	Tyne	Ger str	676	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	... 17	do	Master
... 20	Ingo	Br str	1966	Mackay	Hankow	... 17	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Wuhu	Ger g-b	420	Klaus	Taiwan-foo	... 15	do	Adamson, Ball and Co
... 20	Ilits	Russ str	678	Hmelersky	Vladivostok v. N'saki	... 16	do	Adamson, Ball and Co
... 20	Vladivostok	Russ str	678	Hmelersky	Vladivostok v. N'saki	... 16	do	Adamson, Ball and Co

**DEPARTURES
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)**

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Nov 14	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1030	Bassett	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Wenchow	Br str	560	Cotter	Newchwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Yunguing	Chi str	342	Sims	W'chow v. Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 15	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 15	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 15	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 15	Fungshun	Chi str	868	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 15	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 15	Nagoya Maru	Jap str	1054	Hussey	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 15	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 16	Kassa	Br bq	312	Brown	Nagasaki	Ballast	Melchers and Co
... 16	Walter Siegfried	Br bq	393	Hauson	Chefoo	Sundries	Nils Moller
... 16	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 16	Glenartney	Br str	1373	Wallace	L'don, F'chow & H'	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 16	Iraoudaddy	Fr str	2025	Pasqualini	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 16	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 16	Keelung	Br str	919	Schulze	Wuhu	Ballast	Butterfield and Swire
... 16	Pelham	Br bq	339	Franck	Manila	Sundries	Morris and Co
... 17	Vorwaerts	Ger str	611	Boysen	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 17	Whoon	Br str	262	Carozzi	Hankow and Ports	do	Morris and Co
... 17	Ningpo	Br str	781	Cass	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 17	Pechili	Br str	880	Hurst	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 17	Fooksang	Br str	990	Davies	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 17	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 17	Carnarvonshire	Br str	1720	Patrick	London v. Foochow	Sundries	Adamson, Ball and Co
... 17	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Hoihow	Br str	895	Hillkirk	Chinkiang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 18	Hae-an	Chi str	869	Dirksen	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 18	Taiwo	Br str	719	Webster	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 18	Taku	Br str	608	McClure	Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 18	Triumph	Br str	1797	Casson	N.Yerk v. & Amoy	do	Adamson, Ball and Co
... 18	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 18	Miramar	Br str	890	Duggua	Chinkiang	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 18	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Snenson	Cruise	do	G. N. Tel. Co
... 19	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 19	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Chang	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 19	Hilda	Br bq	299	Hemmingsen	Nagasaki	Ballast	Nils Moller
... 19	Siblas	Fr bq	322	Huet	Nagasaki	Sundries	Primrose and Co
... 19	Hing Shing	Chi str	444	Talpey	Foochow v. W'chow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 19	Lutin	Fr g-b	737	Rouvier	Amoy and Swatow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Chefoo	Br str	684	Wyles	Vancouver's Island	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 20	Corfu	Br bq	387	Fisher	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Albatross	H.M.slop	1200	Errington	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire